**I. COLUMN 1**

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| Column 1 lines 1-22. | **SIGNAL PROCESSING APPARATUS AND METHODS BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**<br>At the present time, vast amounts of programing are transmitted through various media throughout the United States which programing is handled with significant degrees of manual processing as different, discrete units of programing transmitted on single channel systems. Broadcasters and cablecasters transmit programing with the expectation that viewers in one place tune to only onechannel at a time.<br>On occasion and on a limited scale, the co-ordination of two media and two channels has occurred. Such co ordination has taken the form of stereo simulcasts where one local television station broadcasts a program, generally of classical music, and simultaneously, a local radio station broadcasts the same music in stereo. But such simulcasts require significant degrees of manual processing at both the points of origination and reception. | Page 7 lines 7-12. | [The prior art] has no capacity for coordinating the programming content transmitted by any given peripheral system with any other programming transmitted to a television receiver. It has no capacity for controlling two separate systems such as, for example, an automatic radio and television stereo simulcast. |
| Column 1 lines 23-28. | Today great potential exists for a significant increase in the scope and scale of multimedia and multichannel presentations. This increase is desirable because it will increase variety and add substantially to the richness of presentations as regards both entertainment and the communications of ideas and information. | Page 2 lines 20-23. | Unlocking this potential is desirable because these new media will add substantial richness and variety to the communication of ideas, information and entertainment. |
| Column 1 lines 29-35. | This potential arises out of two simultaneous, independent trends. One is the development and growth of the so-called cable television industry whose member companies deliver locally not one but many channels of programing. The other is the widespread and growing ownership of computers, especially microcomputers in homes. | Page 2 lines 8-11. | Today great potential exists for combining the capacity of broadcast communications media to convey ideas with the capacity of computers to process and output user specific information. |
| Column 1 lines 36-41. | It is the object of this invention to unlock this potential by the development of means and methods which permit programing to communicate with equipment that is external to television and radio receivers, particularly computers and computer peripherals such as printers. | Page 3 lines 30-33,<br><br>Page 2 line 25 to page 3 line 8. | It is the object of this invention to unlock this great potential in the fullest measure by means of an integrated system of programming communication that joins together all these capacities most efficiently.<br><br>To unlock this potential fully requires means and methods for combining and controlling receiver systems that are now separate--television and computers, radio and computers, broadcast print and computers, television and computers and |

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| | | | broadcast print, etc.<br>But it requires much more.<br>To unlock this potential fully requires a system with efficient capacity for satisfying the demands of subscribers who have little receiver apparatus and simple information demands as well as subscribers who have extensive apparatus and complex demands. It requires capacity for transmitting and organizing vastly more information and programming than any one-channel transmission system can possibly convey at one time. It requires capacity for controlling intermediate transmission stations that receive information and programming from many sources and for organizing the information and programming and retransmitting the information and programming so as to make the use of the information and programming at ultimate receiver stations as efficient as possible. |
| Column 1 lines 42-44 | It is the further purpose of this invention to provide means and methods to process and monitor such transmissions and presentations at individual receiver sites… | Page 3 lines 9-29. | To unlock this potential also requires efficient capacity for providing reliable audit information to (1) advertisers and others who pay for the transmission and performance of programming and (2) copyright holders, pay service operators, and others such as talent who demand, instead, to be paid. This requires capacity for identifying and recording (1) what television, radio, data, and other programming and what instruction signals are transmitted at each transmission station and (2) what is received at each receiver station as well as (3) what received programming is combined or otherwise used at each receiver station and (4) how it is received, combined, and/or otherwise used.<br>Moreover, this system must have the capacity to ensure that programming supplied for pay or for other conditional use is used only in accordance with those conditions. For example, subscriber station apparatus must display the commercials that are transmitted in transmissions that advertisers pay for. The system must have capacity for decrypting, in many varying ways, programming and instruction signals that are encrypted and for identifying those who pirate programming and inhibiting piracy. |
| Column 1 lines 45-49. | …and to control, in certain ways, the use of transmitted programing and the operation of certain associated equipment. Such receiver sites may be stations or systems that intend to retransmit the programing, or they may be end users of the programing. | Page 11 lines 23-27. | It is the further purpose of this invention to provide means and methods whereby a simplex point-to-multipoint transmission (such as a television or radio broadcast) can cause simultaneous generation of user specific information at a plurality of subscriber stations. |

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| Column 1 lines 49-53. | The present invention contemplates that certain data may be encrypted and that certain data collected from such processing and monitoring will automatically be transfered to a remote geographic location or locations. | Page 13 lines 5-9. | In the present invention, certain monitored signals may be encrypted, and certain data collected from such monitoring may be automatically transferred from subscriber stations to one or more remote geographic stations. |
| Column 1 lines 54-57. | In the prior art, there have been attempts to develop systems to control programing and systems to monitor programing, but the two have been treated as separate systems, and each has had limited capacity. | Page 2 lines 25-30. | To unlock this potential fully requires means and methods for combining and controlling receiver systems that are now separate--television and computers, radio and computers, broadcast print and computers, television and computers and broadcast print, etc. |
| Column 1 line 58 to column 2 line 27. | As regards control systems, cueing systems and equipment now exist that transmit instructions to operating equipment at receiver sites by means of tone signals that are carried, in television transmissions, in the audio portion and may be heard by the human ear. Such systems and devices are used to turn on equipment such as videotape players and recorders that have been manually loaded and to tell such equipment how long to run. Such systems operate by transmitting operating signals that precede and follow programing and are called "headers" and "trailers" respectively. The use of headers and trailers limits prior art in that headers and trailers can become separated from programing, thereby hampering automatic operations. Such prior art techniques have lacked the capacity to process the programing in various ways including to instruct receiver end equipment what specific programing to select to play or record other than that immediately at hand, how to load it on player or recorder equipment, when and how to play it or record it other than immediately, how to modify it, what equipment or channel or channels to transmit it on, when to transmit it, and how and where to file it or refile it or dispose of it. (Within television studios that are original transmitters of programing, certain systems and equipment do exist for certain automatic co-ordination of players, loaders, and other equipment; however, manual instructions still must be given, on site, for the co-ordination of such equipment which instructions are transmitted electronically on hard- wire channels that are strictly separate from the channels on which the programing is transmitted and such instructions are never broadcast.) Such prior art systems and equipment have lacked the capacity to automatically coordinate multi- hannel and multi-media presentations. They have lacked the capacity to decrypt encrypted | Generally, page 4 line 17 to page 7 line 22. | This prior art is limited. It only transmits data; it does not control data processing. No system is preprogrammed to simultaneously control a plurality of central processor units, operating systems, and pluralities of computer peripheral units. None has capacity to cause simultaneous generation of user specific information at a plurality of receiver stations. None has any capacity to cause subscriber station computers to process received data, let alone in ways that are not inputted by the subscribers. None has any capacity to explain automatically why any given information might be of particular interest to any subscriber or why any subscriber might wish to select information that is not selected or how any subscriber might wish to change the way selected information is processed.<br>...<br>This prior art, too, is limited. It has no capacity to overlay any information other than information transmitted to all receiver stations simultaneously. It has no capacity to overlay any such information except in the order in which it is received. It has no capacity to cause receiver station computers to generate any information whatsoever, let alone user specific information. It has no capacity to cause overlays to commence or cease appearing at receiver stations, let alone commence and cease appearing periodically.<br>As regards the automation of intermediate transmission stations, various so-called "cueing" systems in the prior art operate in conjunction with network broadcast transmissions to automate the so-called "cut-in" at local television and radio stations of locally originated programming such as so-called "local spot" advertisements.<br>...<br>This prior art, too, is limited. It has no capacity to schedule |

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| | processing signals. They have lacked the capacity to monitor whether receiver-end equipment are following instructions properly. | | automatically or transmit any programming other than that loaded immediately at the play heads of the controlled video players. It has no capacity to load the video players or identify what programming is loaded on the players or verify that scheduled programs are played correctly. It has no capacity to cause the video players to record programming from any source. It has no capacity to receive programming transmissions or process received transmissions in any way. It has no capacity to operate under the control of instructions transmitted by broadcasters. It has no capacity to insert signals that convey information to or control, in any way, the automatic operation of ultimate receiver station apparatus other than television receivers.<br>...<br>This prior art, too, is limited. It has no capacity for interconnecting or operating a system at any time other than the time when the order to do so is entered manually at the system or remote keyboard. It has no capacity for acting on instructions transmitted by broadcasters to interconnect, actuate or tune systems peripheral to a television receiver or to actuate a television receiver or automatically change channels received by a receiver. It has no capacity for coordinating the programming content transmitted by any given peripheral system with any other programming transmitted to a television receiver. It has no capacity for controlling two separate systems such as, for example, an automatic radio and television stereo simulcast. It has no capacity for selectively connecting radio receivers to radio peripherals such as computers or printers or speakers or for connecting computers to computer peripherals (except perhaps a television set). It has no capacity for controlling the operation of decryptors or selectively inputting transmissions to decryptors or outputting transmissions from decryptors to other apparatus. It has no capacity for monitoring and maintaining records regarding what programming is selected or played on any apparatus or what apparatus is connected or how connected apparatus operate. |

**II. COLUMN 2**

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| Column 2 lines 28-62. | As regards monitoring systems, various systems and devices have been developed to determine what programing | Generally page 7 line 23 to page 9 line 5. | The prior art includes a variety of systems for monitoring programming and generating so-called "ratings." One system |

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| | is played on television. One such system for monitoring programs is described in U.S. Patent to Haselwood, et al. No.4,025,851. Another that monitors by means of audio codes that are only "substantially inaudible" is described in U.S. Patent to Crosby No. 3,845,391. Recently devices, called addressable converters, have been developed that facilitate so-called pay-per-view marketing of programing by monitoring what individual television receivers tune to and either permitting or preventing the tuners to tune to given frequencies satisfactorily. Such prior art techniques and equipment have been limited to monitoring single broadcast stations, channels or units and have lacked the ability to monitor multimedia presentations. They have been able to monitor only the audio or the video portion of television transmissions. They have been able either to monitor what is transmitted over one channel or what is received by one or more receivers but not both. They have lacked the capacity to record and transfer information simultaneously. They have been unable to decrypt encrypted signals. They have been able to monitor only single signal word types or word lengths that are placed, within the transmissions, in locations that are unvarying and unvariable. They have lacked the capacity to compare, assemble, and/or evaluate multi-word, multi-location signals. Except in the possible case of addressable converters, they have been unable to distinguish the absence of signals or signal words in transmissions. They have lacked the capacity to communicate processing instructions to external equipment as described in the paragraph above. It is the object of the present invention to overcome these and other deficiencies of the prior art. | | that monitors by means of embedded digital signals is described in U.S. Patent to Haselwood, et al. No. 4,025,851. Another that monitors by means of audio codes that are only "substantially inaudible" is described in U.S. Patent to Crosby No. 3,845,391. A third that automatically monitors a plurality of channels by switching sequentially among them and that includes capacity to monitor audio and visual quality is described in U.S. Patent to Greenberg No. 4,547,804.<br>This prior art, too, is limited. It has capacity to monitor only single broadcast stations, channels or units and lacks capacity to monitor more than one channel at a time or to monitor the combining of media. At any given monitor station, it has had capacity to monitor either what is transmitted over one or more channels or what is received on one or more receivers but not both. It has assumed monitored signals of particular format in particular transmission locations and has lacked capacity to vary formats or locations or to distinguish and act on the absence of signals or to interpret and process in any fashion signals that appear in monitored locations that are not monitored signals. It has lacked capacity to identify encrypted signals then decrypt them. It has lacked capacity to record and also transfer information to a remote geographic location simultaneously.<br>As regards recorder/player systems, many means and methods exist in the prior art for recording television or audio programming and/or data on magnetic, optical or other recording media and for retransmitting prerecorded programming. Video tape recorders have capacity for automatic delayed recording of television transmissions on the basis of instructions input manually by viewers. So-called "interactive video" systems have capacity for locating prerecorded television programming on a given disc and transmitting it to television receivers and locating prerecorded digital data on the same disc and transmitting them to computers.<br>This prior art, too, is limited. It has no capacity for automatically embedding signals in and/or removing embedded signals from a television transmission then recording the transmission. It has no capacity for controlling the connection or actuation or tuning of external apparatus. It has no capacity for retransmitting prerecorded |

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| | | | programming and controlling the decryption of said programming, let alone doing so on the basis of signals that are embedded in said programming that contain keys for the decryption of said programming. It has no capacity for operating on the basis of control signals transmitted to recorder/players at a plurality of subscriber stations, let alone operating on the basis of such signals to record user specific information at each subscriber station. |
| Column 2 lines 63-64. | (The term "signal unit" hereinafter means one complete signal instruction or information message unit. | Page 14 lines 26-27. | (The term "signal unit" hereinafter means one complete signal instruction or information message unit. |
| Column 2 lines 65-66. | Examples of signal units are a unique code identifying a programing unit,… | Page 14 lines 27-29. | Examples of signal units are a unique code identifying a programming unit, …. |
| Column 2 lines 66-67. | …or a unique purchase order number identifying the proper use of a programing unit,… | Page 14 lines 27-30. | Examples of signal units are…a unique purchase order number identifying the proper use of a programming unit, or …. |
| Column 2 line 67 to column 3 line 3. | …or a general instruction identifying whether a programing unit is to be retransmitted immediately or recorded for delayed transmission. | Page 14 lines 27-32. | Examples of signal units are…a general instruction identifying whether a programming unit is to be retransmitted immediately or recorded for delayed transmission. |

**III. COLUMN 3**

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| Column 3 lines 3-5. | The term "signal word" hereinafter means one full discrete appearance of a signal as embedded at one time in one location on a transmission. | Page 14 lines 32-35. | The term "signal word" hereinafter means one full discrete appearance of a signal as embedded at one time in one location on a transmission. |
| Column 3 lines 6-8. | Examples of signal words are a string of one or more digital data bits encoded together on a single line of video or sequentially in audio. | Page 14 line 35 to page 15 line 2. | Examples of signal words are a string of one or more digital data bits encoded together on a single line of video or sequentially in audio. |
| Column 3 lines 8-12. | Such strings may or may not have predetermined data bits to identify the beginnings and ends of words. Signal words may contain parts of signal units, whole signal units, or groups of partial or whole signal units or combinations.) | Page 15 lines 2-6. | Such strings may or may not have predetermined data bits to identify the beginnings and ends of words. Signal words may contain parts of signal units, whole signal units, or groups of partial or whole signal units or combinations.) |
| Column 3 lines 13-27. | It is a further object of the present invention to process and monitor signals on numerous channels by sequentially scanning each channel in a predetermined manner which manner may be varied. It is also an object of the present invention to prevent unauthorized use of signals and programing by permitting signal encryption, the variation of word numbers, word lengths, word compositions, and/or word locations. It is also an object of this system to process different signal words in different ways. It is also an object of | Page 3 lines 21-2\\9. | Moreover, this system must have the capacity to ensure that programming supplied for pay or for other conditional use is used only in accordance with those conditions. For example, subscriber station apparatus must display the commercials that are transmitted in transmissions that advertisers pay for. The system must have capacity for decrypting, in many varying ways, programming and instruction signals that are encrypted and for identifying those who pirate programming and inhibiting piracy. |

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| | the present invention to provide a record of signals that may be transferred to a geographically distant location on command or predetermined instruction.<br>Other objects of this invention will appear from the following descriptions and the appended claims. | | |
| Column 3 line 29. | **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION** | *See generally* page 11 line 4 to page 14 line 30. | **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION** |
| Column 3 lines 30-31. | The present invention consists of methods and apparatus with several forms. | Page 16 lines 15-27. | A central objective of the present invention is to provide flexibility in regard to installed station apparatus. At any given time, the system must have capacity for wide variation in individual station apparatus in order to provide individual subscribers the widest range of information options at the least cost in terms of installed equipment. Flexibility must exist for expanding the capacity of installed systems by means of transmitted software and for altering installed systems in a modular fashion by adding or removing components. Flexibility must exist for varying techniques that restrict programming to duly authorized subscribers in order to identify and deter pirates … |
| Column 3 lines 32-37. | One method provides a technique whereby a broadcast or cablecast transmission facility can duplicate the operation of a television studio automatically through the use of instruction and information signals embedded in programing either supplied from a remote source or sources or prerecorded. | Page 12 lines 18-24.<br><br>Page 11 lines 16-19. | It is the further purpose of this invention to provide means and methods for the automation of intermediate transmission stations that receive and retransmit programming. The programming may be delivered by any means including over-the-air, hard-wire, and manual means. The stations may transmit programming over-the-air (hereinafter, "broadcast") or over hard-wire (hereinafter, "cablecast").<br><br>… the present invention has capacity for transmitting data and control instructions in the same information stream to many different apparatus at a given subscriber station, for causing computers to generate and transmit programming, … |
| Column 3 lines 37-39. | The programing may be delivered to the transmission facility by any means including broadcast, hard-wire, and manual means. | Page 12 lines 21-24. | The programming may be delivered by any means including over-the-air, hard-wire, and manual means. The stations may transmit programming over-the-air (hereinafter, "broadcast") or over hard-wire (hereinafter, "cablecast"). |
| Column 3 lines 39-41. | The transmission facility may transmit a single channel or multiple channels of programing. | Page 12 lines 25. | They may transmit single channels or multiple channels. |
| Column 3 lines 41-45. | The method includes a monitoring technique to construct a record for each transmitted channel that duplicates the log that the Federal Communications Commission requires broadcast station operators to maintain. | Page 12 lines 25-29. | The present invention includes capacity for automatically constructing records for each transmitted channel that duplicate the logs that the Federal Communications Commission requires broadcast station operators to maintain. |

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| Column 3 lines 45-47. | The method permits the transfer of such records to a predetermined site or sites in a predetermined fashion or fashions. | Page 337 lines 19-21 | And said signal processor apparatus can transmit such records of programming to remote sites via telephone or other data transfer networks, 97 and 99 respectively. |
| Column 3 lines 48-51. | Another method has application at receiver sites such as private homes or public places like theaters, hotels, brokerage offices, etc., whether commercial establishments or not. | Page 12 lines 30-35. | It is the further purpose of this invention to provide means and methods for the automation of ultimate receiver stations, … Such ultimate receiver stations may be private homes or offices or commercial establishments such as theaters, hotels, or brokerage offices. |
| Column 3 lines 51-56. | This method provides techniques whereby, automatically, single channel, single medium presentations, be they television, radio, or other electronic transmissions, may be recorded, co-ordinated in time with other programing previously transmitted and recorded, or processed in other fashions. | Page 12 lines 30-33.<br><br>Page 2 lines 8-19.<br><br>Page 2 lines 26-30.<br><br>Page 13 lines 10-13. | It is the further purpose of this invention to provide means and methods for the automation of ultimate receiver stations, especially the automation of combined medium and multi-channel presentations.<br><br>Today great potential exists for combining the capacity of broadcast communications media to convey ideas with the capacity of computers to process and output user specific information. One such combination would provide a new radio-based or broadcast print medium with the capacity for conveying general information to large audiences--e.g., "Stock prices rose today in heavy trading,"--with information of specific relevance to each particular user in the audience--e.g., "but the value of your stock portfolio went down." (Hereinafter, the new media that result from such combinations are called "combined" media.)<br><br>… methods for combining and controlling receiver systems that are now separate--television and computers, radio and computers, broadcast print and computers, television and computers and broadcast print, etc.<br><br>It is a further purpose of this invention to provide means and methods for recording combined media and/or multi-channel programming and for playing back prerecorded programming of such types. |
| Column 3 lines 56-60. | Multimedia presentations may be co-ordinated in time and/or in place as, for example, when real-time video programing is co-ordinated with presentations from a microcomputer working with data supplied earlier. | Page 12 lines 3-9. | It is the further purpose of this invention to provide means and methods whereby a simplex broadcast transmission can cause periodic combining of relevant user specific information and conventional broadcast programming simultaneously at a plurality of subscriber stations, thereby integrating the broadcast information with each user's own information. |

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| | | Page 2 lines 8-19. | Today great potential exists for combining the capacity of broadcast communications media to convey ideas with the capacity of computers to process and output user specific information. One such combination would provide a new radio-based or broadcast print medium with the capacity for conveying general information to large audiences--e.g., "Stock prices rose today in heavy trading,"--with information of specific relevance to each particular user in the audience--e.g., "but the value of your stock portfolio went down." (Hereinafter, the new media that result from such combinations are called "combined" media.)<br><br>Page 28 lines 2-3. This television based combined medium is but one example of many combined media. |
| Column 3 lines 60-66. | This method provides techniques whereby the timing and fashion of the playing, processing, and co-ordination of a presentation or presentations may be determined at the time and place of transmission or of presentation, either in whole or in part, either locally or remotely, or a combination of these factors. | Page 11 lines 23-31.<br><br>Page 450 lines 27-35. | It is the further purpose of this invention to provide means and methods whereby a simplex point-to-multipoint transmission (such as a television or radio broadcast) can cause simultaneous generation of user specific information at a plurality of subscriber stations. One advantage of the present invention is great ease of use. For example, as will be seen, a subscriber can cause his own information to be processed in highly complex ways by merely turning his television receiver on and tuning to a particular channel.<br><br>(To accomplish all this has required only that the subscriber of microcomputer, 205, [and other subscribers at other stations] cause the installation and connection of the apparatus shown in the figures of this submission, especially Fig. 7 (and 7C); caused his microcomputer, 205, to be preprogrammed as described above; and preinformed microcomputer, 205, of his wish to view said "Wall Street Week" program by causing the aforementioned select-WSW information to be recorded at said microcomputer, 205.) .... |
| Column 3 line 66 to column 4 line 2. | The method provides monitoring techniques to develop data on patterns of viewership and to permit the detemination of specific usage at individual receiving sites for various purposes including, for example, the billing of individual customers. | Page 13 lines 1-9. | It is the further purpose of this invention to provide means and methods for identifying and recording what television, radio, data, and other programming is transmitted at each transmission station, what programming is received at each receiver station, and how programming is used. In the present invention, certain monitored signals may be encrypted, and certain data collected from such monitoring may be automatically transferred from subscriber stations to one or more remote geographic stations. |

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| | | Page 28 lines 29-35. | It has capacity for transferring said meter records automatically to one or more remote automated billing stations that account for programming and information consumption and bill subscribers and said monitor records automatically to one or more remote so-called "ratings" stations that collect statistical data on programming availability and usage. |

**IV. COLUMN 4**

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| Column 4 lines 2-4. | The method provides techniques whereby unauthorized use of programing and/or of signals may be prevented. | Page 13 lines 14-17. | It is a further purpose of this invention to provide a variety of means and methods for restricting the use of transmitted communications to only duly authorized subscribers. |
| Column 4 lines 5-6. | These techniques employ signals embedded in programs. | Page 13 lines 25-26. | The present invention employs signals embedded in programming. |
| Column 4 line 6. | The advantage of such embedded signals,… | Page 13 line 26. | Embedded signals provide several advantages. |
| Column 4 lines 6-9. | …as compared to header and trailer signals, is that they cannot become separated inadvertantly from the programing and, thereby, inhibit automatic processing,… | Page 13 lines 27-28. | They cannot become separated inadvertently from the programming and, thereby, inhibit automatic processing. |
| Column 4 lines 9-12. | …that they can convey signals to equipment that must switch manners or modes of operation during transmissions of individual units of programing,… | Page 13 lines 28-31. | They occur at precise times in programming and can synchronize the operation of receiver station apparatus to the timing of programming transmissions. |
| Column 4 lines 12-13. | …and that they can be monitored. | Page 13 lines 31-32. | They can be conveniently monitored. |
| Column 4 lines 13-14. | (The techniques described here may use headers and trailers from time to time.) | Page 344 line 33 to page 345 line 14. | Separating the transmission of the end of each program unit and the commencement of the succeeding unit is a brief interval of time. Before transmitting the first program unit and, subsequently, in each one of said intervals, said distribution station transmits a SPAM message that contains execution and meter-monitor segments. Each message contains the same execution segment information that is addressed to ITS computers, 73, and instructs each computer, 73, to identify the information in the meter-monitor segment of said message, to compare said "code" information to the preprogrammed schedule information of said computer, 73, and if a match results, to select and record the programming of the program unit that follows said message, or if no match results, to not select and not record said programming. Each message contains meter-monitor "program unit identification code" information of the program unit that immediately follows. |

| 1981 Spec Reference | 1981 Language | 1987 Spec Reference | 1987 Language |
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| Column 4 lines 14-17. | The embedded signals may run and repeat continuously throughout the programing or they may run only occasionally or only once. | Page 14 lines 3-5. | In programming transmissions, given signals may run and repeat, for periods of time, continuously or at regular intervals. Or they may run only occasionally or only once. |
| Column 4 lines 17-18. | They may appear in various and varying locations. | Page 14 line 6. | They may appear in various and varying locations. |
| Column 4 lines 18-22. | In television they may appear on one line in the video portion of the transmission, or on a portion of one line, or on more than one line, and will probably lie outside the range of the television picture displayed on a normally tuned television set. | Page 14 lines 6-11. | In television they may appear on one line in the video portion of the transmission such as line 20 of the vertical interval, or on a portion of one line, or on more than one line, and they will probably lie outside the range of the television picture displayed on a normally tuned television set. |
| Column 4 lines 22-25. | In television and radio they may appear in a portion of the audio range that is not normally rendered in a form audible to the human ear. | Page 14 lines 11-14. | In television and radio they may appear in a portion of the audio range that is not normally rendered in a form audible to the human ear. |
| Column 4 lines 25-26. | In television audio, they are likely to lie between eight and fifteen kilohertz. | Page 14 lines 14-15. | In television audio, they are likely to lie between eight and fifteen kilohertz. |
| Column 4 lines 26-28. | Signals may also be transmitted on frequencies outside the ranges of television and radio. | Page 14 lines 15-17.<br><br>Page 463 lines 10-29. | In broadcast print and data communications transmissions, the signals may accompany conventional print or data programming....<br><br>(To minimize the risk that program instruction sets may become separated from their associated television programming, said sets are normally embedded in their associated television transmissions. But it is not an absolute requirement of the preferred embodiment that all program instruction sets be so embedded. If the volume of program instruction set information that a given programming transmission must transmit exceeds the transmission capacity of said transmission [eg., if the audience includes viewers who do not have overlay capacity and would see "snow" were set information transmitted in portions of the transmission obscured by overlays], at the proper time transmission stations can transmit said set information outside the conventional transmission [a program originating studio may transmit said set information, for example, in a satellite side lobe of the transponder transmission transmitting the conventional transmission, and a cable head end intermediate transmission station transmits it in a separate television channel or in a transmission in a multiplexed FM frequency spectrum transmission].) |
| Column 4 lines 28-30. | Different and differing numbers of signals may be sent in different and differing word lengths and locations. | Page 533 lines 9-17. | In the preferred embodiment...SPAM messages are composed of varying numbers and sequences of segments of highest priority, intermediate priority, and lowest priority segment information. Complex SPAM receiver apparatus |

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| | | | have means and are preprogrammed to process at register memory execution segment information of varying lengths of binary information. |
| Column 4 lines 31-33. | The present invention provides a method for obscuring the meaning of the signals to prevent unauthorized use of the signals and of their associated programing. | Page 13 lines 14-17. | It is a further purpose of this invention to provide a variety of means and methods for restricting the use of transmitted communications to only duly authorized subscribers. |
| Column 4 lines 34-36. | Their meanings may be obscured through encryption so that apparatus described below are necessary to decrypt them. | Page 13 lines 17-19. | Such means and methods include techniques for encrypting programming and/or instructions and decrypting them at subscriber stations. |
| Column 4 lines 36-40. | In addition, the pattern of the composition, timing, and location of the signals may vary in such ways that only receiving apparatus that are preinformed regarding the patterns that obtain at any given time will be able to process the signals correctly. | Page 13 lines 19-24. | They also include techniques whereby the pattern of the composition, timing, and location of embedded signals may vary in such fashions that only receiving apparatus that are preinformed regarding the patterns that obtain at any given time will be able to process the signals correctly. |
| Column 4 lines 40-46. | Both the arrangement of signal units in signal words and the locations, timings, and lengths of signal words in individual transmissions or groups of transmissions may vary in fashions that can only be interpreted accurately by apparatus that are preprogramed with the keys to such variations. | Page 14 lines 10-25. | … [signals] will probably lie outside the range of the television picture displayed on a normally tuned television set. In television and radio they may appear in a portion of the audio range that is not normally rendered in a form audible to the human ear. In television audio, they are likely to lie between eight and fifteen kilohertz. In broadcast print and data communications transmissions, the signals may accompany conventional print or data programming in the conventional transmission stream but will include instructions that receiver station apparatus are preprogrammed to process that instruct receiver apparatus to separate the signals from the conventional programming and process them differently. In all cases, signals may convey information in discrete words, transmitted at separate times or in separate locations, that receiver apparatus must assemble in order to receive one complete instruction. |
| | | Page 60 line 19 to page 61 line 1. | SPAM messages are composed of elements—headers, execution segments, meter-monitor segments, and information segments--whose bit lengths vary. SPAM apparatus determine the bit length of said elements in different fashions, and the particular fashion that applies to any given element relates to the priority of said element for subscriber station speed of processing. First priority segment information has the highest priority for speedy processing and is of fixed binary bit length. A SPAM header is one example of a first priority segment. An execution segment is another example. Intermediate priority segment information |

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| | | | has lower priority, varies in bit length, but contains internal length information. A Meter-monitor segment is one example of an intermediate priority segment. Lowest priority segment information has the lowest priority, varies in length, and contains no internal information for determining segment length. Each information segment is an example of a lowest priority segment.<br><br>Page 91 lines 18-20. All subscriber station apparatus are fully preprogrammed to perform automatically each step of each example. No manual step is required at any station. |
| Column 4 lines 47-49. | The present invention also provides a method for identifying attempts to make unauthorized use of signals and the programing associated with signals. | Page 293 lines 32-35. | At each station where a match fails to occur--which suggests that the preprogrammed SPAM operating information of said station has been tampered with in an unauthorized fashion--not resulting in a match causes… |
| Column 4 lines 49-50. | When an apparatus finds that signal words fail to appear in places… | Page 293 lines 28-33. | (Simultaneously other stations compare information of other selected information of bit locations that contain information of said enable-CC13 instructions with information of other local bit locations that hold preprogrammed SPAM operating information. At each station where a match fails to occur--which suggests that the preprogrammed SPAM…. |
| Column 4 line 51. | …and at times when and where they are expected,… | Page 300 lines 10-12.<br><br>Page 301 lines 4-10. | In due course, but still before said 8:30 PM time, said program originating studio embeds in the video portion and transmits particular SPAM check information….<br><br>(Simultaneously other stations compare selected information of said check sequence to selected information of said 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions. At each station where a match fails to occur--which indicates that a decryptor, 224, is not decrypting its received information correctly and suggests that the preprogrammed SPAM operating information of said station may have been tampered with…. |
| Column 4 lines 51-53. | …the apparatus may automatically contact one or more remote sites… | Page 294 lines 10-13.<br><br>Page 301 lines 18-21. | ….causes said controller, 20, to cause the auto dialer, 24, and telephone connection, 22, to establish telephone communications with a particular predetermined remote station, in the fashion described above….<br><br>…said portion causes controller, 20, to cause the auto dialer, 24, and telephone connection, 22, of said station to establish telephone communications with a particular predetermined |

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| | | | remote station, in the fashion described above,.... |
| Column 4 lines 53-54. | ...and may or may not disable the flow of programing in one or more ways. | Page 294 lines 1-3, | ...controller, 20, of said station to cause all information of said local-cable-enabling-message (#7) to be erased from all memory of said station.... |
| | | lines 25-27. | ...causes said controller, 20, to erase all preprogrammable RAM and EPROM of the signal processing apparatus at said station, thereby disabling said apparatus.) |
| | | Page 301 lines 11-14, | ...resulting in a match causes the controller, 20, of said station to cause all information of said 1st-WSW-program-enabling-message (#7) to be erased from all memory of said station.... |
| | | lines 28-30. | ...the instructions of said portion cause said controller, 20, to erase all preprogrammable RAM and EPROM of the signal processing apparatus at said station,.... |
| Column 4 lines 55-56. | The present invention contemplates signal processing apparatus... | Page 15 lines 7-8. | In the present invention, particular signal processing apparatus (hereinafter called the "signal processor") |
| Column 4 lines 56-57. | ...comprising a device or devices that can selectively scan transmission channels as directed. | Page 15 lines 12-14. | The apparatus include one or more devices that can selectively scan transmission frequencies as directed.... |
| Column 4 lines 57-59. | The channels may convey television, radio, or other transmission frequencies. | Page 15 lines 16-17. | The frequencies may convey television, radio, or other programming transmissions. |
| Column 4 lines 59-60. | The input transmissions may be received by means of antennas or from hard-wire connections. | Page 15 lines 17-19. | The input transmissions may be received by means of antennas or from hard-wire connections. |
| Column 4 lines 61-62. | The scanners/switches, working in parallel or series or combinations, transfer the transmissions... | Page 15 lines 19-21. | The scanners/switches, working in parallel or series or combinations, transfer the transmissions to receiver/decoder/detectors.... |
| Column 4 lines 62-65. | ...to receiver/decoder/detectors that identify signals encoded in programing transmissions and convert the encoded signals to digital information;... | Page 15 lines 21-23. | ...transmissions to receiver/decoder/detectors that identify signals encoded in programming transmissions and convert the encoded signals to digital information;.... |
| Column 4 lines 65-67. | ...decryptors that may convert the received information, in part or in whole, to other digital information according to preset methods or patterns;... | Page 15 lines 23-26. | ...decryptors that may convert the received information, in part or in whole, to other digital information according to preset methods or patterns; .... |
| Column 4 line 68 to column 5 line 2. | ...and one or more processor/monitors and/or buffer/ comparators that organize and transfer the information stream. | Page 15 lines 26-28. | ...and one or more processor/monitors and/or buffer/comparators that organize and transfer the information stream. |

**V. COLUMN 5**

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| Column 5 lines 2-4. | The processors and buffers can have inputs from each of the | Page 15 lines 28-30. | The processors and buffers can have inputs from each of the |

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| | receiver/detector lines and evaluate information continuously. | | receiver/detector lines and evaluate information continuously. |
| Column 5 lines 4-7. | From the processors and buffers, the signals may be transferred to external equipment such as computers, videotape recorders and players, etc. | Page 15 lines 30-32. | From the processors and buffers, the signals may be transferred to external equipment such as computers, videotape recorders and players, etc. |
| Column 5 lines 7-11. | And/or they may be transferred to one or more internal digital recorders that receive and store in memory the recorded information and have connections to one or more remote sites for further transmission of the recorded information. | Page 15 line 32 to page 16 line 1. | And/or they may be transferred to one or more internal digital recorders that receive and store in memory the recorded information and have connections to one or more remote sites for further transmission of the recorded information. |
| Column 5 lines 11-14. | The apparatus has means for external communication and an automatic dialer and can contact remote sites and transfer stored information as required in a predetermined fashion or fashions. | Page 16 lines 1-3. | The apparatus has means for external communication and an automatic dialer and can contact remote sites and transfer stored information.... |
| Column 5 lines 14-16. | The apparatus has a clock for determining and recording time as required. | Page 16 lines 4-6. | The apparatus has a clock for determining and recording time as required. |
| Column 5 lines 16-20. | It has a read only memory for recording permanent operating instructions and other information and a programmable random access memory controller ("PRAM controller") that permits revision of operating patterns and instructions. | Page 16 lines 6-10. | It has a read only memory for recording permanent operating instructions and other information and a programmable random access memory controller ("PRAM controller") that permits revision of operating patterns and instructions. |
| Column 5 lines 20-22. | The PRAM controller may be connected to all internal operating units for full flexibility of operations. | Page 16 line 10-11. | The PRAM controller may be connected to all internal operating units for full flexibility of operations. |
| Column 5 lines 23-27. | Signal processing apparatus that are employed in specific situations that require fewer functions than those provided by the basic apparatus described above may omit one or more of the specific operating elements described above. | Page 16 lines 12-15. | Signal processing apparatus that are employed in specific situations that require fewer functions than those provided by the signal processor described above may omit one or more of the specific operating elements described above. |
| Column 5 line 29. | **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS** | *See generally* page 16 line 33 to page 19 line 1. | **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS** |
| Column 5 lines 30-31. | Fig. 1 is a block diagram of one embodiment of signal processing apparatus. | Page 17 lines 9-10. | Fig. 2 is a block diagram of one embodiment of a signal processor. |
| Column 5 lines 32-33. | Fig. 2A is a block diagram of a TV signal decoder apparatus. | Page 17 lines 11-12. | Fig. 2A is a block diagram of a TV signal decoder apparatus. |
| Column 5 lines 34-35. | Fig. 2B is a block diagram of a radio signal decoder apparatus. | Page 17 lines 13-14. | Fig. 2B is a block diagram of a radio signal decoder apparatus. |
| Column 5 lines 36-37. | Fig. 2C is a block diagram of an other signal decoder apparatus. | Page 17 lines 15-16. | Fig. 2C is a block diagram of an other signal decoder apparatus. |
| Column 5 lines 38-41. | Figs. 3A 3B and 3C are a block diagram of signal processing apparatus and methods as they might be used in an intermediate transmission facility, in this case a cable system head end. | Page 18 lines 13-15. | Fig. 6 is a block diagram of one example of signal processing apparatus and methods at an intermediate transmission station, in this case a cable system headend. |

| 1981 Spec Reference | 1981 Language | 1987 Spec Reference | 1987 Language |
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| Column 5 lines 42-57. | Fig. 4A is a block diagram of a signal processor and a programing decryptor or other interrupt means with signals input to the signal processor before programing decryption. Also included is a local input.<br>Fig. 4B is a block diagram of a signal processor and a decryptor/interruptor with signals input to the signal processor in programing after programing decryption.<br>Fig. 4C is a block diagram of a signal processor and a decryptor/interruptor with signals input both before and after programing decryption.<br>Fig. 4D is a block diagram of a signal processor and a multiple decrypter/interrupters in series, with signals input both before and after programing decryption.<br>Fig. 4E is a block diagram of a signal processor and multiple decryptor/interruptors and with signals from one channel needed for decryption of a second channel. | Page 18 lines 8-9. | Fig. 4 is a block diagram of one example of a signal processing programming reception and use regulating system. |
| Column 5 lines 58-60. | Fig. 5 is a block diagram of signal processor apparatus monitoring various programing and viewership patterns. | Page 18 lines 10-12. | Fig. 5 is a block diagram of one example of a signal processing apparatus and methods monitoring system installed to monitor a subscriber station. |
| Column 5 lines 61-64. | Fig. 6A is a block diagram of signal processor apparatus and methods used to instruct and inform external equipment governing the environment of the local receiver site. | Page 18 lines 18-20. | Fig. 7A is a block diagram of signal processing apparatus and methods with external equipment regulating the environment of the local receiver site. |
| Column 5 lines 65-68. | Fig. 6B is a block diagram of signal processor apparatus and methods used to co-ordinate a multi-media, multi-channel presentation and monitor such viewership. | Page 18 lines 21-23. | Fig. 7B is a block diagram of signal processing apparatus and methods used to control a combined medium, multi-channel presentation and to monitor such viewership. |

**VI. COLUMN 6**

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| Column 6 lines 1-4. | Fig. 6C is a block diagram of signal processor apparatus and methods used to organize the reception of selected information and programing and to co-ordinate multi-media, multi-channel presentations in time. | Page 18 lines 24-27,<br><br>And lines 30-31. | Fig. 7C is a block diagram of signal processing apparatus and methods selecting receivable information and programming and controlling combined medium, multi-channel presentations.<br><br>Fig. 7E is a block diagram of a television/computer combined medium receiver station. |
| Column 6 lines 5--7. | Fig. 6D is a block diagram of another example of multi-media, multi-channel co-ordination. In this case, the co-ordintation of video and print. | Page 18 lines 32-33. | Fig. 7F is a block diagram of an example of controlling television and print combined media. |
| Column 6 lines 8-12. | Fig. 6E is a block diagram of signal processing techniques co-ordinated with programming decryptions techniques to facilitate electronic distribution of copyrighted materials while discouraging pirating and unauthorized copying. | Page 18 lines 8-9,<br><br>with page 534 line 4 | Fig. 4 is a block diagram of one example of a signal processing programming reception and use regulating system.<br><br>recorder/players, 217 and 217A; two television tuners, 215 |

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| | | & lines 14-22. | Each farmer's laser disc player, 232, is loaded with a so-call "optical disk" on which is recorded a file named "PROPRIET.MOD" that contains encrypted information of a proprietary software module. When accessed, the instructions of said module cause a microcomputer, 205, to analyze any given crop planting plan and generate information of a recommended planting plan and growing method that minimizes the expense of insect and other crop pest damage given maximum revenue. |
| Column 6 lines 13-19. | FIGS. 6F and 6G comprise a block diagram of signal processor apparatus and methods as they might be used at a consumer receiver site.<br>FIG. 6H shows the relationship of FIGS. 3A, 3B and 3C.<br>FIG. 6J shows the relationship of FIGS. 6F and 6G. | Page 18 lines 16-17. | Fig. 7 is a block diagram of signal processing apparatus and methods at an ultimate receiver station. |
| Column 6 lines 20-41. | **Description of the Preferred Embodiments**<br>The Signal Processor Apparatus<br>A signal processor apparatus for simultaneous use with a cablecast input that conveys both television and radio programing and a broadcast television input is shown in Figure 1. As shown, the input signals are the entire range of frequencies or channels transmitted on the cable and the entire range of broadcast television transmissions available to a local television antenna of conventional design. The cable transmission is input simultaneously to switch 1 and mixer 2. The broadcast transmission is input to switch 1. Switch 1 and mixers 2 and 3 are all controlled by local oscillator and switch control 6. The oscillator, 6, is controlled to provide a number of discrete specified frequencies for the particular radio and television channels required. The switch, 1, acts to select the broadcast input or the cablecast input and passes transmissions to mixer 3 which, with the controlled oscillator, 6, acts to select a television frequency of interest that is passed at a fixed frequency to a TV signal decoder, 30. | Page 29 lines 4-26. | Fig. 2 shows one embodiment of a signal processor. Said processor, 26, is configured for simultaneous use with a cablecast input that conveys both television and radio programming and a broadcast television input.<br>At switch, 1, and mixers, 2 and 3, signal processor, 26, monitors all frequencies or channels available for reception at the subscriber station of Fig. 2 to identify available programming. The inputted information is the entire range of frequencies or channels transmitted on the cable and the entire range of broadcast television transmissions available to a local television antenna of conventional design. The cable transmission is inputted simultaneously to switch, 1, and mixer, 2. The broadcast transmission is inputted to switch, 1. Switch, 1, and mixers, 2 and 3, are all controlled by local oscillator and switch control, 6. The oscillator, 6, is controlled to provide a number of discrete specified frequencies for the particular radio and television channels required. The switch, 1, acts to select the broadcast input or the cablecast input and passes transmissions to mixer, 3, which, with the controlled oscillator, 6, acts to select a television frequency of interest that is passed at a fixed frequency to a TV signal decoder, 30. |
| Column 6 lines 42-57. | Decoder 30 is shown more fully in Figure 2A. In the decoder, 30, the frequency passes first through filter 31 which defines the particular channel of interest to be analyzed. The television channel signal is then transmitted to a standard amplitude demodulator, 32, which uses standard demodulator techniques well known in the art to define the television base band signal. This base band signal is then transmitted through | Page 34 line 21 to page 35 line 35. | Fig. 2A shows a TV signal decoder that detects signal information embedded in an inputted television frequency, renders said information into digital signals that subscriber station apparatus can process, identifies the particular apparatus to which said signals are addressed, and outputs said signals to said apparatus. Decoder, 203, in Fig. 1 is one such TV signal decoder; decoder, 30, in Fig. 2 is another. |

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| | separate paths to three separate detector devices. These separate detectors are designed to act on the particular frequency ranges in which the encoded information may be found. The first path, designated A, inputs to a standard line receiver, 33, well known in the art. This line receiver, 33, detects the existance of an embedded signal or signals in one or more of the lines normally used to define a television picture. | | In Fig. 2A, a selected frequency is inputted at a fixed frequency to said decoder at filter, 31, which defines the particular channel of interest to be analyzed. The television channel signal then passes to a standard amplitude demodulator, 32, which uses standard demodulator techniques, well known in the art, to define the television base band signal. This base band signal is then transferred through separate paths to three separate detector devices. The apparatus of these separate paths are designed to act on the particular frequency ranges in which embedded signal information may be found. The first path, designated A, detects signal information embedded in the video information portion of said television channel signal. Path A inputs to a standard line receiver, 33, well known in the art. Said line receiver, 33, receives the information of one or more of the lines normally used to define a television picture. It receives the information only of that portion or portions of the overall video transmission and passes said information to a digital detector, 34, which acts to detect the digital signal information embedded in said information, using standard detection techniques well known in the art, and inputs detected signal information to controller, 39, which is considered in greater detail below. The second path, designated B, detects signal information embedded in the audio information portion of said television channel signal. Path B inputs to a standard audio demodulator, 35, which uses demodulator techniques, well known in the art, to define the television audio transmission and transfers said audio information to high pass filter, 36. Said filter, 36, defines and transfers to digital detector, 37, the portion of said audio information that is of interest. The digital detector, 37, detects signal information embedded in said audio information and inputs detected signal information to controller, 39. The third path, designated C, inputs the separately defined transmission to a digital detector, 38, which detects signal information embedded in any other information portion of said television channel signal and inputs detected signal information to controller, 39. Line receiver, 33; high pass filter, 36; detectors, 34, 37, and 38; and controller, 39, all operate under control of controller, 39, and in preprogrammed fashions that may be changed by controller, 39. |
| Column 6 lines 57-61. | It receives and detects only that portion or portions of the overall video transmission and passes this line portion or portions to a digital detector, **34**, which acts to decode the encoded signal information in the line portion or portions. | Page 354 line 16-33. | Receiving the inputted frequency of interest of wireless channel 5 at decoder, 30, causes filter, 31, to filters the inputted fixed frequency and output the one TV channel signal of channel 5 to amplitude demodulator, 32; causing demodulator, 32, to |

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| | | | demodulate said inputted channel signal and transfer the demodulated signal to line receiver, 33; causing line receiver, 33, to detect said embedded signal information and transmit it to digital detector, 34; causing digital detector, 34, to detect the binary information of said signal information and transfer said binary information to controller, 39. Receiving said binary information at controller, 39, causes the binary SPAM information of the wireless channel 5 transmission to be checked and corrected, as necessary, at processor, 39B; converted into locally usable binary information at processor, 39D; and checked for end of file signal information at EOFS valve, 39F, and transmitted to the null output of matrix switch, 39I, until EOFS valve, 39F, detects an end of file signal. |
| Column 6 line 61 to column 7 line 1. | The base band signal is also inputted through path B to an audio demodulator, **35**, which further inputs a high pass filter, **36**, and a digital detector, **37**. The digital detector, **37**, through standard detection techniques well known in the art, determines whether a particular signal is present in the transmission in a pre- determined fashion. Path C inputs the separately defined transmission to a digital detector, **38**. | Page 34 line 21 to page 35 line 35. | *See reference above.* |

**VII. COLUMN 7**

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| Column 7 lines 1-5. | Detectors, **34**, **37**, and **38**, line receiver, **33**, and high pass filter, **36**, all operate in predetermined fashions which fashions may be changed by external controller, **20** (referring to Fig. **1**), to be described below. | Page 35 lines 31-35.<br><br>Page 33 lines 18-21. | Line receiver, 33; high pass filter, 36; detectors, 34, 37, and 38; and controller, 39, all operate under control of controller, 39, and in preprogrammed fashions that may be changed by controller, 39.<br><br>Controller, 20, has capacity for controlling the operation of all elements of the signal processor and can receive operating information from said elements. |
| Column 7 lines 6-11. | If one returns to FIG. **1**, one sees that the three separate lines of information outputted from TV signal decoder, **30**, are then gated to a buffer/comparator, **8**, which also receives other inputs from the other separate receivers comprising similar filters, demodulators, and decoders for other channels of interest. | Page 29 line 33 to page 30 line 5. | Decoder, 30, which is shown in detail in Fig. 2A, and decoder, 40, which is shown in Fig. 2B, detect signal information embedded in the respective inputted television and radio frequencies, … and output said signals and said modified signals to buffer/comparator, 8. |
| Column 7 lines 12-15. | One such other path is that from mixer **2**. Mixer **2** and the controlled oscillator, **6**, act to select a radio frequency of interest which is inputted to a radio signal decoder, **40**,… | Page 29 lines 26-29. | Simultaneously, mixer, 2, and the controlled oscillator, 6, act to select a radio frequency of interest which is inputted to a radio signal decoder, 40. |
| Column 7 lines 15-18. | …shown in FIG. **2B**. The frequency passes first through | Page 36 lines 1-14. | Fig. 2B shows a radio signal decoder that detects and |

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| | standard radio receiver circuitry, **41**, well known in the art, a radio decoder, **42**, and a standard digital detector, **43**. | | processes signal information embedded in an inputted radio frequency. Decoder, 40, in Fig. 2 is one such radio signal decoder. A selected frequency of interest is inputted at a fixed frequency to standard radio receiver circuitry, 41, which receives the radio information of said frequency using standard radio receiver techniques, well known in the art, and transfers said radio information to radio decoder, 42. Radio decoder, 42, decoders the signal information embedded in said radio information and transfers said decoded information to a standard digital detector, 43. Said detector, 43, detects the binary signal information in said decoded information and inputs said signal information to controller, 44, discussed more fully below. |
| Column 7 lines 18-20. | All operate in predetermined fashions that may be changed by external controller, **20** (referring to Fig. **1**). | Page 36 lines 14-17.<br><br>Page 33 lines 18-21. | Circuitry, 41; decoder, 42; and detector, 43, all operate under control of controller, 44, and in predetermined fashions that may be changed by controller, 44.<br><br>Controller, 20, has capacity for controlling the operation of all elements of the signal processor and can receive operating information from said elements. |
| Column 7 lines 20-21. | As FIG. **1** shows, the radio signal detector outputs to buffer/comparator **8**. | Page 29 line 32 to page 30 line 5. | Decoder, 30, which is shown in detail in Fig. 2A, and decoder, 40, which is shown in Fig. 2B, detect signal information embedded in the respective inputted television and radio frequencies, … and output said signals and said modified signals to buffer/comparator, 8. |
| Column 7 lines 22-24. | (The signal processor apparatus described here is configured to receive broadcast TV transmissions and cablecast TV and radio transmissions. | Page 29 lines 4-7. | Fig. 2 shows one embodiment of a signal processor. Said processor, 26, is configured for simultaneous use with a cablecast input that conveys both television and radio programming and a broadcast television input. |
| Column 7 lines 24-30. | Were it desirable to process signals in other transmissions such as broadcast microwave transmissions or cablecast transmissions on other than standard TV and radio frequencies, the mixers and switches would be appropriately reconfigured and one or more other signal decoders as described in FIG. **2C** would be added. | Page 33 lines 26-33. | … a signal processor can monitor any combination of inputs and transmission frequencies, and the signal processor of Fig. 2 is but one embodiment of a signal processor. Other embodiments can receive and monitor available programming in transmission frequencies other than radio and television frequencies through the addition of one or more other signal decoders such as that of Fig. 2C described below. |
| Column 7 lines 30-34. | As FIG. **2C** shows, the desired frequencies would pass through appropriate other receiver circuitry, **45**, well known in the art, and an appropriate digital detector, **46**, before being outputted to buffer/comparator **8**. | Page 36 lines 18-29. | Fig. 2C shows a signal decoder that detects and processes signal information embedded in a frequency other than a television or radio frequency. A selected other frequency (such as a microwave frequency) is inputted to appropriate other receiver circuitry, 45, well known in the art. Said |

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| | | | receiver circuitry, 45, receives the information of said frequency using standard receiver techniques, well known in the art, and transfers said information to an appropriate digital detector, 46. Said detector, 46, detects the binary signal information in said information and inputs said signal information to controller, 47, considered more fully below. |
| Column 7 lines 34-35. | These, too, can be controlled by controller, **20** (ref. to Fig.1).) | Page 36 lines 29-31.<br><br>Page 33 lines 18-21. | Circuitry, 45, and detector, 46, operate under control of controller, 47, and in predetermined fashions that may be changed by controller, 47.<br><br>Controller, 20, has capacity for controlling the operation of all elements of the signal processor and can receive operating information from said elements. |
| Column 7 lines 36-37. | Buffer/comparator, **8**, organizes the data stream that it receives according to a pre-determined fashion… | Page 30 lines 7-9.<br><br>Page 36 line 32 to page 37 line 3. | Buffer/comparator, 8, receives said signals from said decoders and other signals from other inputs and organizes the received information in a predetermined fashion.<br><br>Each decoder is controlled by a controller, 39, 44, or 47, that has buffer, microprocessor, ROM, and RAM capacities. Said buffer capacity of controller, 39, 44, or 47, includes capacity for … organizing, … inputs …. |
| Column 7 lines 37-39. | …that enables buffer/comparator, **8**, among other things, to assemble signal units from signal words. | Page 37 lines 22 to page 38 line 10. | Controller, 39, 44, or 47, is preprogrammed to receive units of signal information, to assemble said units into signal words that subscriber station apparatus can receive and process, and to transfer said words to said apparatus. In each decoder, the controller, 39, 44, or 47, receives detected digital information from the relevant detector or detectors, 34, 37, 38, 43, and 46. Upon receiving any given instance of signal information, controller, 39, 44, or 47, is preprogrammed to process said information automatically. Controller, 39, is preprogrammed to discard received duplicate, incomplete, or irrelevant information; to correct errors in retained received information by means of forward error correction techniques well known in the art; to convert, as may be required, the corrected information, by means of input protocol techniques well known in the art, into digital information that subscriber station apparatus can receive and process; to modify selectively particular corrected and converted information in a predetermined fashion or fashions; to identify in a predetermined fashion or fashions subscriber station apparatus to which said signal information should be transferred; and to transfer said signals to said |

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| | | | apparatus. Said controller, 39, 44, or 47, has one or more output ports for communicating signal information to said apparatus. |
| | | Page 156 line 33. | Fig. 3A shows one such preferred controller, 39. |
| | | Page 157 lines 5-7. | Buffer, 39C, and processor, 39D, are the second buffer and processor and perform protocol conversion functions. |
| | | Page 14 lines 22-25. | In all cases, signals may convey information in discrete words, transmitted at separate times or in separate locations, that receiver apparatus must assemble in order to receive one complete instruction. |
| Column 7 lines 39-43. | In a pre-determined fashion, buffer/comparator, **8**, identifies signal words and/or signal units that must be decrypted, either in whole or in part, and passes identified signal words and/or units to decrypter, **10**. | Page 30 lines 21-26. | In a fashion described more fully below, buffer/comparator, 8, and a controller, 20, which, too, is described more fully below, determine whether signal processor, 26, is enabled to decrypt said information. If signal processor, 26, is so enabled, buffer/comparator, 8, transfers said information to decryptor, 10. |
| Column 7 lines 43-46. | Decrypter, **10**, uses conventional decrypter techniques, well known in the art, in a pre-determined fashion to decrypt such signals as required. | Page 30 lines 31-35. | Decryptor, 10, is a standard digital information decryptor, well known in the art, that … uses conventional decryptor techniques, well known in the art, to decrypt said signals as required. |
| Column 7 lines 46-47. | Decrypter, **10**, then passes the decrypted signals to processor or monitor, **12**. | Page 30 line 35 to page 31 line 1. | Decryptor, 10, transfers decrypted signals to controller, 12. |
| Column 7 lines 47-49. | Buffer/comparator, **8**, passes signal words and units not identified as requiring decryption directly to processor or monitor, **12**. | Page 30 lines 29-30. | Buffer/comparator, 8, transfers signals that do not require decryption directly to processor or controller, 12. |
| Column 7 lines 50-54. | Processor or monitor, **12**, analyzes, in a pre-determined fashion, the signal words and units that it receives and determines whether they are to be passed to external equipment or to buffer/comparator, **14**, for further processing or both. | Page 31 lines 10-14. | Controller, 12, receives the signals inputted from buffer/comparator, 8, and decryptor, 10; analyzes said signals in a predetermined fashion; and determines whether they are to be transferred to external equipment or to buffer/comparator, 14, or both. |
| Column 7 lines 54-58. | If a signal or signals are to be passed externally, processor unit, **12**, identifies, in a pre-determined fashion, the external equipment to which the signal or signals are addressed and passes them to appropriate jack ports for external transmission. | Page 31 lines 14-18. | If a signal or signals are to be transferred externally, in a predetermined fashion controller, 12, identifies the external apparatus to which the signal or signals are addressed and transfers them to the appropriate port or ports for external transmission. |
| Column 7 lines 59-60. | If they are to be processed further, processor or monitor, **12**, passes them to buffer/comparator, **14**. | Page 31 lines 18-22. | If they contain meter and/or monitor information and are to be processed further, controller, 12, selects, assembles, and transfers the appropriate information to buffer/comparator, 14. |

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| Column 7 lines 60-64. | Processor or monitor, **12**, communicates with clock, **18**, and has means to delay the transfer of signals, in a predetermined fashion, when delayed transfer is determined, in a predetermined fashion, to be required. | Page 31 lines 26-29. | Controller, 12, receives time information from clock, 18, and has means to delay in a predetermined fashion the transfer of signals when, in a predetermined fashion, delayed transfer is determined to be required. |
| Column 7 lines 65-67. | Buffer/comparator, **14**, has means for identifying, according to a predetermined fashion, which signals are to be recorded. | Page 31 line 30 to page 32 line 6. | Buffer/comparator, 14, receives signal information that is meter information and/or monitor information … organizes said received information into meter records and/or monitor records (called, in aggregate, hereinafter, "signal records") … and transmits said signal records to a digital recorder, 16, and/or to one or more remote sites. … has capacity to determine, in a predetermined fashion or fashions, what received information should be recorded, … |
| Column 7 line 67 to column 8 line 1. | To avoid overloading digital recorder, **16**, with duplicate data, buffer/comparator, **14**, has means for counting and discarding duplicate signals. | Page 32 lines 9-12. | To avoid overloading digital recorder, 16, with duplicate data, buffer/comparator, 14, has means for counting and/or discarding duplicate instances of particular signal information…. |

**VIII. COLUMN 8**

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| Column 8 lines 2-4. | Buffer/comparator, **14**, is connected to clock, **18**, and has means for adding information such as time of receipt, for example, to signals. | Page 32 lines 14-16. | Buffer/comparator, 14, receives time information from clock, 18, and has means for incorporating time information into signal records. |
| Column 8 lines 4-7. | Upon determining in a predetermined fashion that a signal word or unit should be passed,buffer/comparator, **14**, transmits the combined information to a digital recorder, **16**. | Page 31 line 30 to page 32 line 1. | Buffer/comparator, 14, receives signal information that is meter information and/or monitor information from controller, 12, and from other inputs; organizes said received information into meter records and/or monitor records (called, in aggregate, hereinafter, "signal records") in a predetermined fashion or fashions; and transmits said signal records to a digital recorder, 16, … |
| Column 8 lines 7-12. | Buffer/ comparator, **14**, also has means for determining, in a predetermined fashion, when signals require transfer immediately to a remote site and for communicating such a requirement to controller, **20**, and such signals directly with the remote site via telephone connection, **22**. | Page 32 lines 16-20. | Buffer/comparator, 14, also has means for transferring received information immediately to a remote site or sites via telephone connection, 22, and for communicating a requirement for such transfer to controller, 20, which causes such transfer. |
| Column 8 lines 13-14. | Digital recorder, **16**, may be a memory storage element of standard design. | Page 32 lines 34-35. | Digital recorder, 16, is a memory storage element of standard design. … |
| Column 8 lines 14-16. | It has means for determining in a predetermined fashion how full it is and passing this information to controller, **20**. | Page 33 lines 2-4. | In a predetermined fashion, recorder, 16, can determine how full it is and transmit this information to controller, 20. |
| Column 8 lines 16-19. | The predetermined fashion may include provisions whereby recorder, **16**, informs controller, **20**, automatically when it reaches a certain level of fullness. | Page 33 lines 4-6. | Recorder, 16, may inform controller, 20, automatically when it reaches a certain level of fullness. |

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| Column 8 lines 20-25. | The signal processor apparatus also has a controller device which includes programable random access memory controller **20**, read only memory **21** that may contain a unique digital code capable of identifying the signal processing apparatus uniquely, an automatic dialing device **24**, and a telephone unit, **22**. | Page 33 lines 7-12. | Signal processor, 26, has a controller device which includes programmable RAM controller, 20; ROM, 21, that may contain unique digital code information capable of identifying signal processor, 26, and the subscriber station of said processor, 26, uniquely; an automatic dialing device 24; and a telephone unit, 22. |
| Column 8 lines 25-27. | The controller, **20**, governs the operation of all operating elements of the apparatus. | Page 33 lines 18-20. | Controller, 20, has capacity for controlling the operation of all elements of the signal processor … |
| Column 8 lines 27-29. | The controller, **20**, inputs the local oscillator, **6**, a sequential pattern to select the various channels to be received by switch, **1**, and mixers, **2** and **3**. | Page 248 line 35 to page 249 line 5. | In a predetermined fashion, controller, 20, controls oscillator, 6, to sequence local oscillator, 6, in the pattern: cable channel 2, cable channel 4, cable channel 7, cable channel 13, wireless channel 5, wireless channel 9, wireless channel 13, then to repeat said pattern. |
| Column 8 lines 30-32. | This then allows the channels to be diverted to the detectors, receivers, and decoders in any predetermined pattern desired. | Page 248 line 35 to page 249 line 5.<br><br>Page 253 lines 22-35.<br><br>Page 265 line 30 to page 266 line 4. | In a predetermined fashion, controller, 20, controls oscillator, 6, to sequence local oscillator, 6, in the pattern: cable channel 2, cable channel 4, cable channel 7, cable channel 13, wireless channel 5, wireless channel 9, wireless channel 13, then to repeat said pattern.<br><br>Automatically oscillator, 6, causes switch, 1, to shift its contact lever from the first alternate contact to the second alternate contact to which wireless transmissions are inputted and causes mixer, 3, to select the frequency of channel 5 and input said frequency of interest, at a fixed frequency, to decoder, 30. Controller, 20, then transmits a particular preprogrammed wireless-5 instruction to said control processor, 39J, that informs said processor, 39J, wireless channel 5 is inputted to decoder, 30.<br>Receiving said wireless-5 instruction causes control processor, 39J, to cause all appratus of decoder, 30, to comence receiving, detecting, and processing SPAM message information embedded in the inputted frequency of interest.<br><br>Automatically oscillator, 6, causes mixer, 2, to select said frequency and input it, at a fixed frequency, to decoder, 40. Controller, 20, then transmits a particular preprogrammed radio-99.0 instruction to control processor, 44J, that informs said processor, 44J, 99.0 MHz is inputted to decoder, 40.<br>Receiving said radio-99.0 instruction causes control processor, 44J, to cause all apparatus of decoder, 40, to commence receiving, detecting, and processing SPAM |

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| | | | message information embedded in the inputted frequency of interest. |
| Column 8 lines 32-35. | The controller, **20**, can instruct signal decoders, **30** and **40**, when, where, and how to look for signal words, which allows signal words to be received in any pattern or patterns. | Page 33 lines 18-20.<br><br>For example, page 290 line 11 to page 291 line 4. | Controller, 20, has capacity for controlling the operation of all elements of the signal processor …<br><br>… executing said instructions causes controller, 20, causes prepare to receive a particular enabling SPAM message at a particular time. Automatically, controller, 20, checks the time of the clock, 18, of signal processor, 200, periodically. At a particular commence-enabling time that is a predetermined interval prior to the aforementioned 8:30 PM time (when said originating studio commences transmitting the "Wall Street Week" program), controller, 20, causes all apparatus of the TV signal decoder, 30, to delete from memory all information of received SPAM information; transmits particular preprogrammed enable-next-program-on-CC13 information to the control processor, 39J, of said decoder, 30, and causes said control processor, 39J, to place one instance of said information at a particular controlled-function-invoking information location; causes the oscillator, 6, then to cause switch, 1, and mixer, 3, to select information of a particular master cable control channel (that may or may not be cable channel 13) from the multi-channel cable system transmission inputted to signal processor, 200, and to input said selected to TV signal decoder, 30; causes said control processor, 39J, to cause digital detectors, 34, 37, and 38, to cease inputting detected information to controller, 39, and commence discarding said information (which said detectors, 34, 37, and 37, have capacity to do) and to cause particular apparatus of decoder, 30,--for example, line receiver, 33, and digital detector, 34--to commence receiving and inputting to controller, 39, SPAM information detected in the frequency inputted to decoder, 30; …<br><br>Page 13 lines 19-24.<br><br>They also include techniques whereby the pattern of the composition, timing, and location of embedded signals may vary in such fashions that only receiving apparatus that are preinformed regarding the patterns that obtain at any given time will be able to process the signals correctly. |
| Column 8 lines 35-37. | [Controller, 20 can instruct buffer/ comparator, **8**,] how to assemble signal words into signal units and join units together | Page 33 lines 18-20. | Controller, 20, has capacity for controlling the operation of all elements of the signal processor … |

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| | for further transfer and… | Page 37 line 31 to page 38 line 3. | Controller, 39, is preprogrammed to discard received duplicate, incomplete, or irrelevant information; to correct errors in retained received information by means of forward error correction techniques well known in the art; to convert, as may be required, the corrected information, by means of input protocol techniques well known in the art, into digital information that subscriber station apparatus can receive and process; … |
| | | Page 39 lines 16-21. | Controller, 20, has capacity to preprogram (or reprogram) all said decoder apparatus, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 40, and thereby controls the fashions of detecting, correcting, converting, modifying, identifying, transferring, and other functioning of said decoders. |
| Column 8 lines 38-39. | …[Controller, 20 can instruct buffer/comparator 8] how to determine which signals to pass to decrypter, **10**. | Page 33 lines 18-20. | Controller, 20, has capacity for controlling the operation of all elements of the signal processor … |
| | | For example, page 147 lines 29-31. | Then said decrypt-with-J instructions cause controller, 20, to activate the output capacity of buffer/comparator, 8, that outputs to decryptor, 10; … |
| | | For example, page 148 lines 4-16. | Controller, 20, is preprogrammed with … Using preprogrammed information and instructions as required, said decrypt-a-00-header-message instructions transfer the received binary information of said second message from buffer/comparator, 8, to decryptor, 10, in the same fashion that the aforementioned transfer-a-00-header-message instructions controlled the transfer of the information of said message from controller, 39, to buffer/comparator, 8. |
| Column 8 lines 39-40. | [Controller, 20] can tell decrypter, **10**, when and how to change decryption patterns, fashions, and techniques. | Page 33 lines 18-20. | Controller, 20, has capacity for controlling the operation of all elements of the signal processor … |
| | | For example, page 147 lines 23-28. | Among said preprogrammed instructions is key information of J, and said instructions cause controller, 20, automatically to select and transfer said key information to decryptor, 10.<br>Decryptor, 10, receives said key information and automatically commences using it as its key for decryption. |
| | | For example, page 149 line 27 to page 150 line 6. | Decryptor, 10, commences … decrypting … Said decrypt-a-00-header-message instructions cause controller, 20, to cause decryptor, 10, to transfer the first H bits without |

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| | | | decrypting or altering said bits in any fashion, to decrypt and transfer the next X bits, to transfer the next L bits without decrypting or altering said bits, to decrypt and transfer the next MMS-L bits, and finally, to transfer any bits remaining after the last of said MMS-L bits without decrypting or altering said bits. In this fashion, the cadence information in said message, which is not encrypted, is transferred by decryptor, 10, to controller, 12, without alteration. |
| Column 8 lines 40-44. | [Controller, 20] can tell processor or monitor, **12**, how to determine which signals to pass externally and when and where and how to determine which signals to pass to buffer/comparator, **14**. | Page 33 lines 18-20.<br><br>Page 149 lines 8-15.<br><br>For example, page 150 lines 29-35.<br><br>For example, page 152 line 19 to page 153 line 1. | Controller, 20, has capacity for controlling the operation of all elements of the signal processor and ...<br><br>Then said … instructions cause controller, 20, to transmit to controller, 12, a particular transfer-decrypted-message instruction and particular decryption mark information of key J that identifies J as the decryption key.<br>Receiving said instruction and information causes controller, 12, *to execute particular preprogrammed transfer- and-meter instructions* …<br><br>Automatically, controller, 12, executes preprogrammed transfer-to-205-@12 instructions; activates the output port that outputs to SPAM- controller, 205C; then commences transferring information of said decrypted information of the second message *under control of said transfer-and-meter instructions* commencing with the first of said H bits and transferring information, …<br><br>… causes controller, 12, to cease transferring information, under control of said transfer-and-meter instructions, to deactivate all output ports, and to commence *executing the meter instructions of said transfer-and-meter instructions.* Said meter instructions cause controller, 12, … to transfer to buffer/comparator, 14, particular header identification information that identifies controller, 12, as the source of said transfer the information recorded at said SPAM-meter memory then the information recorded at said decryption-mark- @12 register memory, which information is the decryption mark of key J. (Hereinafter, said meter information generated by the second combining synch command in example #2 is called the "2nd meter information (#2).") |
| Column 8 lines 44-46. | [Controller, 20] can tell buffer/comparator, **14**, what and how | Page 32 lines 20-21. | Buffer/comparator, 14, operates under control of controller, |

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| | to count, what and how to mark signals, and what received signals to discard. | Page 32 lines 10-13. | 20, …<br><br>… buffer/comparator, 14, has means for counting and/or discarding duplicate instances of particular signal information and for incorporating count information into signal records. |
| | | For example, page 223 lines 22-33. | Said match causes controller, 20, to execute said instructions. Under control of said first set, controller, 20, initiates assembly of said first meter record by selecting and placing at particular record locations at buffer/comparator, 14, particular record format information, then program unit information from a particular meter-monitor field of said 1st meter & monitor information (#4), origin of transmission information from a second field, date and time of transmission information from a third field, decryption key information from the decryption mark of said 1st meter & monitor information (#4), and finally date and time of processing information from clock, 18. |
| | | For example, page 224 lines 12-16. | When said second set is completed, controller, 20, executes said third specified set which causes controller, 20, to cause buffer/comparator, 14, to transfer said second meter record to recorder, 16, in a predetermined fashion then discard all information of said record from its memory and to … |
| Column 8 lines 46-50. | The controller, **20**, also inputs the digital recorder, **16**, to direct it to output the information from the memory of the recorder, **16**, to telephone connection, **22**, and thence to the collection site at the remote geographical location. | Page 33 lines 18-20. | Controller, 20, has capacity for controlling the operation of all elements of the signal processor … |
| | | Page 273 lines 4-6. | The first stage of said sequence involves transferring audit information to a particular first host computer at a first remote station. |
| | | Page 273 lines 21-25. | … causes controller, 20, to cause recorder, 16, to transmit all recorded meter audit records and particular other audit information to telephone connection, 22, which causes said connection, 22, to transmit said records and information to said first computer. |
| Column 8 lines 50-55. | The controller, **20**, also controls the automatic telephone dialing device, **24**, to allow the apparatus to automatically output its own information in accordance with a predetermined sequence and to change telephone numbers dialed as required. | Page 273 lines 6-8. | Controller, 20, transfers the telephone number, 1-800-AUDITOR, to auto dialer, 24, and causes said dialer, 24, to dial said number. |
| | | Page 274 lines 11-13. | Controller, 20, transfers the telephone number, 1-800- |

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| | | | CHARGES, to auto dialer, 24, and causes the dialing of said number. |
| Column 8 lines 56-58. | To facilitate the operation of the device, the controller, **20**, can receive information from all operating elements of the apparatus. | Page 33 lines 18-21. | Controller, 20, has capacity for … all elements of the signal processor and can receive operating information from said elements. |
| Column 8 lines 58-60. | Control signals can be passed to the apparatus by means of the programing transmissions input at switch, **1**, and mixer, **2**. | Page 290 lines 26-31.<br><br>Page 291 lines 21-24.<br><br>Page 59 lines 29-31. | … causes the oscillator, 6, then to cause switch, 1, and mixer, 3, to select information of a particular master cable control channel (that may or may not be cable channel 13) from the multi-channel cable system transmission inputted to signal processor, 200, and to input said selected to TV signal decoder, 30; …<br><br>In the fashions described above, so transmitting said SPAM message causes signal processor, 200, at decoder, 30, (to which said master control channel is inputted), to detect the information of said message, …<br><br>A SPAM message is the modality whereby the original transmission station that originates said message controls specific addressed apparatus at subscriber stations. |
| Column 8 lines 60-62. | An example of such a control signal is an instruction for the apparatus to contact a remote telephone unit. | Page 402 lines 22-26.<br><br>Page 403 lines 7-12.<br><br>Page 405 lines 20-29. | … causes said controller, 20, again to cause said switch, 1, and said mixer, 3, to input the transmission of said master channel to said decoder, 30, and to cause said decoder, 30, to commence processing to detect a SPAM end of file signal.<br><br>Said message is detected at said decoder, 30, and inputted to the controller, 39, of said decoder, 30.<br>Receiving said message causes said controller, 39, to transmit said Read-Meters-of-Selected-Stations SPAM message to the controller, 20, of the signal processor, 200, of said station.<br><br>Executing said ones causes controller, 20, to transmit the current reading information of utilities meter, 262, to a remote metering station computer and cause said computer to process said information. Automatically, controller, 20, … activates telephone connection, 22; inputs a particular telephone number … |
| Column 8 lines 62-65. | The processor unit, **12**, has the capacity to identify instruction signals for controller, **20**, and pass them to controller, **20**, over control information lines. | Page 59 lines 29-31. | A SPAM message is the modality whereby the original transmission station that originates said message controls specific addressed apparatus at subscriber stations. |

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| | | For example, page 531 lines 17-22. | Said contained messages that are addressed to apparatus such as decoder, 30, PRAM controller, 20, and switch controller, 20A, that exist within the equipment case of a signal processor, 200, are inputted to said apparatus from controller, 12, via controller, 20, rather than via matrix switch, 259 … |
| Column 8 lines 65-68. | Buffer/comparator, **14**, has the capacity to pass received time signals to the controller, **20**, in a predetermined fashion set by and changeable by controller, **20**. | Page 32 lines 24-32. | (In circumstances where information collecting and processing functions are extensive--for example, when a given buffer/comparator, 14, must collect monitor information at a subscriber station with apparatus and/or communications flows that are extensive and complex--buffer/comparator, 14, may operate under control of a dedicated, so-called "on-board" controller, 14A, at buffer/comparator, 14, which is preprogrammed with appropriate control instructions and is controlled by controller, 20, … |
| | | For example, page 179 lines 24-32. | Automatically, under control of said process-monitor-info instructions, onboard controller, transmits to controller, 20, a particular preprogrammed instruct-to-record instruction that causes controller, 20, to cause onboard controller, 14A, to transmit the monitor record of said prior programming to recorder, 16, in a predetermined fashion and that causes controller, 20, to cause recorder, 16, to record said monitor record information in a predetermined fashion. |
| Column 8 line 68 to column 9 line 4. | Buffer/comparator, **8**, and monitor or processor, **12**, each have the capacity to inform controller, **20**, when signals that they are instructed to look for in predetermined fashions, set by and changeable by controller, **20**, fail to appear. | Page 33 lines 18-21. | … is described more fully below. Controller, 20, has capacity for controlling the operation of all elements of the signal processor and can receive operating information from said elements. Controller, 20, has capacity to turn off any … |
| | | For example, page 300 line 32 to page 301 line 1. | … program instructions, to cause the control processor, 39J, of decoder, 30, to transfer to controller, 20, selected information of said check sequence of binary information and compare said selected information to selected information of said 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions … |
| | | with respect to Page 301 lines 6-11. | At each station where a match fails to occur—which indicates that a decryptor, 224, is not decrypting its received information correctly and suggests that the preprogrammed SPAM operating information of said station may have been tampered with—not resulting in a match causes the controller, 20, … |

**IX. COLUMN 9**

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| Column 9 lines 4-8. | Oscillator, **6**, the controller, **20**, and buffer/comparator, **8**, can interact in such a fashion that buffer, **8**, can identify the channel that any given signal is received on and mark the signal for subsequent identification of the channel. | Page 258 lines 17-25.<br><br>Page 260 lines 5-13.<br><br>Page 270 lines 5-12. | … said wireless channel 9 and causes oscillator, 6, to cause the selection of the next channel in the predetermined television channel selection pattern: wireless channel 13. Automatically, oscillator, 6, causes mixer, 3, to select the frequency of channel 13 and input said frequency to decoder,<br>30. Controller, 20, then transmits a particular preprogrammed wireless-13 instruction to said control processor, 39J, that informs said processor, 39J, wireless channel 13 is inputted to decoder, 30.<br><br>… commence transferring information from control processor, 39J, to buffer/comparator, 8, then to transmit a message that consists of binary information of a "00" header then the execution segment information of the pseudo command then a meter-monitor segment containing said monitor information in RAM (including the associated channel mark and the format information of said information) then any padding bits required to end said message. (Hereinafter, said message is called the "3rd-old-program-message (#5)".) …<br><br>Receiving any given old programming message causes onboard controller, 14A, to … determine that the channel mark … in said old programming message matches the channel mark … of a selected monitor information record previously initiated … |
| Column 9 lines 8-10. | Digital recorder, **16**, can tell the controller, **20**, when it reaches predetermined levels of fullness… | Page 33 lines 4-6. | Recorder, 16, may inform controller, 20, automatically when it reaches a certain level of fullness. |
| Column 9 lines 10-12. | to permit the controller, **20**, to instruct auto dialer, **24**, to contact an appropriate remote site allowing the recorder, **16**, to output its data | Page 272 line 26 to page 273 line 8. | In each example, … recorder, 16, measures the quantity of its recording capacity that holds signal records, in a predetermined fashion, and determines that said quantity is equal to or greater than said particular fullness information. Said determining causes recorder, 16, to transfer a particular instruct-to- call instruction to controller, 20, that causes controller, 20, to activate telephone connection, 22, and proceed with a particular preprogrammed telephone signal record transfer sequence |

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| | | | that is fully automatic.<br>The first stage of said sequence involves transferring audit information to a particular first host computer at a first remote station. Controller, 20, transfers the telephone number, 1-800-AUDITOR, to auto dialer, 24, and causes said dialer, 24, to dial said number. |
| Column 9 lines 13-16. | ...making memory available. In normal operation, controller, **20**, may be instructed by the remote site to erase recorder, **16**, which instruction controller, **20**, effects through communication with recorder, **16**;... | Page 275 line 33 to page 276 line 2. | Automatically said second computer responds with a particular transmission complete signal that causes controller, 20, to terminate said telephone call then to cause recorder, 16, to erase from memory all said meter charge information. |
| Column 9 lines 16-19. | ...however, controller may ignore such an instruction in a predetermined fashion, if the information in recorder, **16**, is to be conveyed to more than one remote sites. | Page 273 line 30 to page 274 line 10. | Automatically said first computer determines, in a predetermined fashion, that the audit information has been received correctly and completely, and said determining causes said first computer automatically to transmit a particular transmission complete signal to controller, 20. Receiving said complete signal causes controller, 20, to cause telephone connection, 22, to terminate said telephone call. Then controller, 20, transfers information to recorder, 16, that causes recorder, 16, to erase from memory all said record and other information that is *not also meter charge information or monitor information.* Having completed the first stage, controller, 20, then commences automatically the second stage of said sequence which involves *transferring meter charge information* to a particular second host computer at a second remote station. |
| Column 9 lines 20-21. | The controller, **20**, can shut off any element or elements of the apparatus in whole or in part. | Page 33 lines 21-23. | Controller, 20, has capacity to turn off any element or elements of controlled subscriber station apparatus, in whole or in part, ... |
| Column 9 lines 21-22. | It is interactive with external sources via telephone connection, **22**,... | Page 273 lines 6-19. | Controller, 20, transfers the telephone number, 1-800-AUDITOR, to auto dialer, 24, and causes said dialer, 24, to dial said number. Said first computer answers said telephone call, and in a fashion well known in the art, controller, 20, and said first computer automatically establish telephone communications. Automatically, controller, 20, causes telephone connection, 22, to transfer particular identifying information that includes the unique digital identifying code of ROM, 21, to said first computer followed by a particular instruct-to-receive signal. Said instruct-to-receive signal causes said first computer automatically to prepare to receive audit |

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| | | | records then to transfer a particular start signal via connection, 22, to controller, 20. |
| Column 9 line 23. | ...and can be reprogramed from such remote sources. | Page 537 lines 6-17. | At 3:10 AM, GMT, *said European master network station* transmits particular SPAM message information, embedded in the information of said master transmission, including a SPAM end of file signal and the aforementioned sequence of SPAM messages that contain operating system instructions. In so doing, said European master network station inputs operating system instructions to all SPAM apparatus and receiver station computers, 73, and microcomputers, 205, thereby causing said apparatus and computers, 73 and 205, as described above in "PREPROGRAMMING RECEIVER STATION OPERATING SYSTEMS," to commence operating under control of the instructions of said operating systems.<br><br>...particular information of said TELEPHON.EXE module that causes ... signal processor, 200, to transmit the information ... via telephone network in the fashion of example #10, to a computer at a particular remote data collection station.<br>Over the course of a particular time such as two days, computers at remote data collection stations receive data automatically from each farmer of said nations which data indicates the specific quantity of each crop that each farmer expects to harvest during the 2027 growing season. Automatically, the received data is aggregated, in a fashion well known in the art, at the computer of said *European master network* origination and control *station* ...<br>Then, at 3:59 PM, on Thursday, February 18, 2027, the cycle of generating and communicating information of farmers is repeated ... |
| | | with respect to page 555 line 24 to page 556 line 14. | |
| Column 9 line 26. | **Operation of Signal Processor Apparatus** | *See generally* Page 86 line 31 to page 278 line 20 | **Operating Signal Processor Systems ... Introduction** |
| Column 9 lines 27-31. | The simplest forms of signal processor apparatus are each of the five paths described in Figures **2A**, **2B**, and **2C**. Each path, by itself, is capable of identifying signals in the portions of programing transmissions that each receives. | Page 34 lines 18-20.<br><br>Page 17 lines 11-16. | Signal decoder apparatus such as decoder, 203, in Fig. 1 and decoders, 30 and 40, in Fig. 2 are basic in the unified system of this invention.<br><br>Fig. 2A is a block diagram of a TV signal decoder apparatus. |

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| | | Page 15 lines 18-22. | Fig. 2B is a block diagram of a radio signal decoder apparatus.<br>Fig. 2C is a block diagram of an other signal decoder apparatus.<br><br>… transmissions may be received by means of antennas or from hard-wire connections. The scanners/switches, working in parallel or series or combinations, transfer the transmissions to receiver/decoder/detectors that identify signals encoded in programming transmissions … |
| Column 9 lines 31-33. | A digital signal is embedded by conventional generating and encoding means and transmitted in a television, radio or other transmission. | Page 22 lines 1-6.<br><br>Page 14 line 35 to page 15 line 2.<br><br>Page 36 lines 2-3.<br><br>Page 36 lines 19-20. | … a first series of control instructions is generated, embedded sequentially on said line or lines of the vertical interval, and transmitted on the first and each successive frame of said television program transmission, signal unit by signal unit and word by word, until said series has been transmitted in full.<br><br>Examples of signal words are a string of one or more digital data bits encoded together on a single line of video or sequentially in audio.<br><br>… processes signal information embedded in an inputted radio frequency.<br><br>… processes signal information embedded in a frequency other than a television or radio frequency. |
| Column 9 lines 33-40. | Each path is capable of receiving a transmission or a portion of a transmission and detecting digital signals in that portion and transmitting said signals to in-line equipment for further processing. Each of the paths described in FIGS. **2A**, **2B**, and **2C** can identify and process only signals embedded in the particular transmission channel inputted to said paths. | Figs. 2A-2C.<br>Page 35 lines 1-6.<br><br>Page 35 lines 16-18.<br><br>Page 35 lines 27-30. | *See figures.*<br>The apparatus of these separate paths are designed to act on the particular frequency ranges in which embedded signal information may be found. The first path, designated A, detects signal information embedded in the video information portion of said television channel signal.<br><br>The second path, designated B, detects signal information embedded in the audio information portion of said television channel signal.<br><br>The third path, designated C, inputs the separately defined transmission to a digital detector, 38, which detects signal information embedded in any other information portion of said television channel signal… |

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| | | Page 36 lines 1-3. | Fig. 2B shows a radio signal decoder that detects and processes signal information embedded in an inputted radio frequency. |
| | | Page 36 lines 18-20. | Fig. 2C shows a signal decoder that detects and processes signal information embedded in a frequency other than a television or radio frequency. |
| | | Page 37 lines 26-28. | In each decoder, the controller, 39, 44, or 47, receives detected digital information from the relevant detector or detectors, 34, 37, 38, 43, and 46. |
| Column 9 lines 41-44. | The signal processor apparatus described in FIG. **1** can identify such signals in multiple and variable locations in multiple and variable modes, channels, and transmissions. | Page 248 line 13 to page 271 lines 30. | *See generally.* |
| | | Page 457 line 12 to page 463 line 28. | *See generally.* |
| Column 9 lines 44-47. | Such signals may be transmitted over and over continuously in such transmissions or they may be transmitted over and over only for predetermined time intervals. | Page 14 lines 3-6. | In programming transmissions, given signals may run and repeat, for periods of time, continuously or at regular intervals. Or they may run only occasionally or only once. They may appear in various and varying locations. |
| Column 9 lines 47-52. | The controller, **20**, is programed to sequence the local oscillator, **6**, to select each desired frequency for a specific time interval in accordance with a predetermined pattern. This pattern may be selected in accordance with standard broadcast and cablecast practices known to exist on that transmission line or frequency. | Page 248 line 17 to page 249 line 5. | Signal processor, 200, is preprogrammed with information that identifies each cable and over-the-air (hereinafter, "wireless") transmission or frequency in the locality of the subscriber station of Fig. 3 as well as the standard broadcast and cablecast practices that apply on said transmissions and frequencies … In a predetermined fashion, controller, 20, controls oscillator, 6, to sequence local oscillator, 6, in the pattern: cable channel 2, cable channel 4, cable channel 7, cable channel 13, wireless channel 5, wireless channel 9, wireless channel 13, then to repeat said pattern. |
| | | Page 257 line 24 to page 258 line 19. | Said detection-complete information causes controller, 20, to cause oscillator, 6, to cause the selection of the next channel in the predetermined television channel selection pattern: wireless channel 9. Automatically oscillator, 6, causes mixer, 3, to select the frequency of channel 9 and input said frequency of interest, at a fixed frequency, to decoder, 30 …<br>Controller, 20, has capacity for keeping track of elapsed time, and after determining in a predetermined fashion that |

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| | | | a particular predetermined period of time has elapsed from the input of wireless channel 9 to decoder, 30, controller, 20, … causes oscillator, 6, to cause the selection of the next channel in the predetermined television channel selection pattern: wireless channel 13. |
| Column 9 lines 53-55. | The local oscillator, being thus sequenced, will allow each signal decoder, **30** and **40**, to receive a particular frequency at a particular time interval. | Page 257 line 24 to page 258 line 19. | Said detection-complete information causes controller, 20, to cause oscillator, 6, to cause the selection of the next channel in the predetermined television channel selection pattern: wireless channel 9. Automatically oscillator, 6, causes mixer, 3, to select the frequency of channel 9 and input said frequency of interest, at a fixed frequency, to decoder, 30 …<br>Controller, 20, has capacity for keeping track of elapsed time, and after determining in a predetermined fashion that a particular predetermined period of time has elapsed from the input of wireless channel 9 to decoder, 30, controller, 20, … causes oscillator, 6, to cause the selection of the next channel in the predetermined television channel selection pattern: wireless channel 13. |
| | | Page 265 line 27 to Page 266 line 21. | Said radio-detection-complete information causes … controller, 20, to cause oscillator, 6, to cause the selection of the next frequency in the predetermined radio frequency selection pattern: 99.0 MHz. Automatically oscillator, 6, causes mixer, 2, to select said frequency and input it, at a fixed frequency, to decoder, 40 …<br>After determining, in a predetermined fashion, that a particular predetermined period of time has elapsed from the input of said 99.0 MHz frequency to decoder, 40, controller, 20, … causes oscillator, 6, to cause the selection of the next frequency in the predetermined radio frequency selection pattern: 100.0 MHz. |
| Column 9 lines 55-57. | This will define the timing of the composite outputs of the digital detectors, **34**, **37**, and **38** in FIG. **2A**, and **43** in FIG. **2B**. | Page 250 lines 13-17. | Example #5 begins with the embedding and transmitting, at the remote station that originates the "Wall Street Week" broadcast, of the first message of the "Wall Street Week" program which is the message of the first combining synch command. |
| | | Page 251 lines 8-11. | Receiving said embedded information causes the binary SPAM information of said first command, with error correcting information, to be detected at detector, 34; … |

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| | | Page 263 lines 19-24. | … said information to radio decoder, 42, which decodes the the embedded signal information of said command and transmits said signal information to digital detector, 43, which detects the binary information with error correcting bit information of said command and transfers said binary and bit information to controller, 44. |
| | | Page 37 lines 26-28. | In each decoder, the controller, 39, 44, or 47, receives detected digital information from the relevant detector or detectors, 34, 37, 38, 43, and 46. |
| Column 9 lines 57-63. | The same controller will control buffer/comparator, **8**, to discard received duplicate and partial signals, to mark signals with correct channel identifiers, to transfer signals to decrypter, **10**, and processor or monitor, **12**, as required, and to perform such other functions as buffer/ comparator, **8**, performs. | Page 146 line 31 to page 147 line 3. | Said failures to match cause the controllers, 20, of said stations automatically … to cause said buffer/comparators, 8, to discard all received information of said second message; and to cause … said buffer/comparators, 8, to commence processing in the conventional fashion.) |
| | | Page 258 lines 17-25. | … causes oscillator, 6, to cause the selection of the next channel in the predetermined television channel selection pattern: wireless channel 13. Automatically, oscillator, 6, causes mixer, 3, to select the frequency of channel 13 and input said frequency to decoder, 30. Controller, 20, then transmits a particular preprogrammed wireless-13 instruction to said control processor, 39J, that informs said processor, 39J, wireless channel 13 is inputted to decoder, 30. |
| | | Page 260 lines 5-13. | … commence transferring information from control processor, 39J, to buffer/comparator, 8, then to transmit a message that consists of binary information of a "00" header then the execution segment information of the pseudo command then a meter-monitor segment containing said monitor information in RAM (including the associated channel mark and the format information of said information) then any padding bits required to end said message. (Hereinafter, said message is called the "3rd-old-program-message (#5)".) |
| | | Page 147 lines 29-31. | Then said decrypt-with-J instructions cause controller, 20, to activate the output capacity of buffer/comparator, 8, that outputs to decryptor, 10; |

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| | | Page 149 lines 17-20.<br><br>Page 149 lines 27-29. | Next said decrypt-a-00-header-message instructions cause<br>controller, 20, to cause buffer/comparator, 8, to transfer to decryptor, 10, a quantity of signal words of said binary information of the second message …<br><br>Decryptor, 10, commences receiving said information, decrypting it using said key J information and transferring it to controller, 12, … |
| Column 9 lines 63-65. | The controller, **20**, instructs decrypter, **10**, what to decrypt and in what fashion. | Page 147 lines 23-28.<br><br>Page 149 line 27 to page 150 line 6. | Among said preprogrammed instructions is key information of J, and said instructions cause controller, 20, automatically to select and transfer said key information to decryptor, 10.<br>Decryptor, 10, receives said key information and automatically commences using it as its key for decryption.<br><br>Decryptor, 10, commences receiving said information, decrypting it using said key J information and transferring it to controller, 12, as quickly as controller, 12, accepts it. The process of decryption proceeds in a particular fashion. Said decrypt-a-00-header-message instructions cause controller, 20, to cause decryptor, 10, to transfer the first H bits without decrypting or altering said bits in any fashion, to decrypt and transfer the next X bits, to transfer the next L bits without decrypting or altering said bits, to decrypt and transfer the next MMS-L bits, and finally, to transfer any bits remaining after the last of said MMS-L bits without decrypting or altering said bits. In this fashion, the cadence information in said message, which is not encrypted, is transferred by decryptor, 10, to controller, 12, without alteration. |
| Column 9 lines 65-68. | [Controller, 20] instructs processor or monitor, **12**, how to identify what signals to pass externally and where to pass them and what signals to transfer to buffer/comparator, **14**. | Page 149 lines 8-16. | Then said decrypt-a-00-header-message instructions cause controller, 20, to transmit to controller, 12, a particular *transfer-decrypted-message instruction* and particular decryption mark information of key J that identifies J as the decryption key.<br>Receiving said instruction and information causes controller, 12, to execute particular preprogrammed *transfer- and-meter instructions* then record said mark of key J at particular decryption-mark-@12 register memory. |

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| | | Page 150 lines 7-9. | Under control *of said transfer-and-meter instructions,* controller, 12, commences receiving decrypted information of the second message from decryptor, 10. |
| | | Page 150 lines 16-21. | Automatically controller, 12, processes said information of the second message of example #2 as a SPAM command. Receiving the header and execution segment causes controller, 12, to determine that said message is addressed to URS microcomputers, 205, and to transfer said message accordingly. |
| | | Page 152 line 18 to page 153 line 1. | Receiving said complete-transfer-phase instruction causes controller, 12, to cease transferring information, under control *of said transfer-and-meter instructions,* to deactivate all output ports, and to commence executing the meter instructions of said transfer-and-meter instructions. Said meter instructions cause controller, 12, to … transfer to buffer/comparator, 14, particular header identification information that identifies controller, 12, as the source of said transfer the information recorded at said SPAM-meter memory then the information recorded at said decryption-mark- @12 register memory, which information is the decryption mark of key J. (Hereinafter, said meter information generated by the second combining synch command in example #2 is called the "2nd meter information (#2).") |
| Column 9 line 68 to column 10 line 2. | The controller, **20**, instructs buffer/comparator, **14**, what signals to discard and how to mark signals and assemble signal strings. | Page 32 lines 20-21.<br><br>Page 223 lines 22-33. | Buffer/comparator, 14, operates under control of controller, 20, …<br><br>Said match causes controller, 20, to execute said instructions. Under control of said first set, controller, 20, initiates assembly of said first meter record by selecting and placing at particular record locations at buffer/comparator, 14, particular record format information, then program unit information from a particular meter-monitor field of said 1st meter & monitor information (#4), origin of transmission information from a second field, date and time of transmission information from a third field, decryption key information from the decryption mark of said 1st meter & monitor information |

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| | | Page 224 lines 12-18. | (#4), and finally date and time of processing information from clock, 18.<br><br>When said second set is completed, controller, 20, executes said third specified set which causes controller, 20, to cause buffer/comparator, 14, to transfer said second meter record to recorder, 16, in a predetermined fashion then discard all information of said record from its memory and to cause recorder, 16, to process and record said transferred meter record in its preprogrammed fashion. |

**X. COLUMN 10**

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| Column 10 lines 2-4. | The controller activates digital recorder, **16**, thus defining the location in memory of each of the signals and signal strings. | Page 224 lines 12-18. | When said second set is completed, controller, 20, executes said third specified set which causes controller, 20, to cause buffer/comparator, 14, to transfer said second meter record to recorder, 16, … and to cause recorder, 16, to process and record said transferred meter record in its preprogrammed fashion. |
| Column 10 lines 4-8. | The controller, **20**, also controls the automatic telephone dialing device, **24**, which can automatically output the digital information on the digital recorder, **12**, to a remote site through a telephone connection, **22**. | Page 273 lines 6-11.<br><br>Page 273 lines 21-25. | Controller, 20, transfers the telephone number, 1-800-AUDITOR, to auto dialer, 24, and causes said dialer, 24, to dial said number. Said first computer answers said telephone call, and in a fashion well known in the art, controller, 20, and said first computer automatically establish telephone communications.<br><br>…causes controller, 20, to cause recorder, 16, to transmit all recorded meter audit records and particular other audit information to telephone connection, 22, which causes said connection, 22, to transmit said records and information to said first computer. |
| Column 10 lines 8-10. | The controller, **20**, can also set the proper time into clock, **18**, should this step be necessary. | Page 290 lines 14-16.<br><br>Page 33 lines 18-21. | Automatically, controller, 20, checks the time of the clock, 18, of signal processor, 200, periodically. At a particular commence-enabling time that is a predetermined interval….<br><br>Controller, 20, has capacity for controlling the operation of all elements of the signal processor…. |
| Column 10 lines 10-13. | The controller, **20**, operates in a predetermined fashion that can be altered by external means communicating by means of the telephone connection, **22**. | Page 273 lines 16-25. | Said instruct-to-receive signal causes said first computer automatically to prepare to receive audit records then to transfer a particular start signal via connection, 22, to controller, 20. Receiving said start signal, sent automatically |

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| | | | in response to controller, 20's, instruct-to-receive signal, causes controller, 20, to cause recorder, 16, to transmit all recorded meter audit records and particular other audit information to telephone connection, 22, which causes said connection, 22, to transmit said records and information to said first computer. |
| Column 10 line 14. | **Method of Use at an Intermediate Transmission Point** | *See generally* page 324 line 7 to page 390 line 11. | **Automating Intermediate Transmission Stations** |
| Column 10 lines 15-20. | The signal processing apparatus outlined in FIGS. **1**, **A**, **2B**, and **2C**, and their variants as appropriate, can be used to automate the operations of an intermediate transmission point whether it be a broadcast station transmitting only a single channel of programing or a cable system cablecasting many channels. | Page 324 lines 8-17. | The signal processing apparatus outlined in Figs. 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, and 2D, and their variants as appropriate, can be used to automate the operations of intermediate transmission stations that receive and retransmit programming. The stations so automated may transmit any form of electronically transmitted programming, including television, radio, print, data, and combined medium programming and may range in scale of operation from wireless broadcast stations that transmit a single programming transmission to cable systems that cablecast many channels simultaneously. |
| Column 10 lines 20-23. | They can be used in a facility transmitting television programing, radio programing, and making other electronic transmissions. | Page 324 lines 12-14. | …stations so automated may transmit any form of electronically transmitted programming, including television, radio, print, data, and combined medium programming…. |
| Column 10 lines 24-28. | FIGS. **3A, 3B** and **3C** illustrates one instance of such use. Figure **3** illustrates the use of Signal Processing Apparatus and Methods at a cable television system "head end" transmission facility that cablecasts several channels of television programing. | Page 324 lines 18-21. | Fig. 6 illustrates Signal Processing Apparatus and Methods at an intermediate transmission station that is a cable television system "head end" and that cablecasts several channels of television programming. |
| Column 10 lines 28-30. | The means for and method of transmission of programing described here is well known in the art. | Page 324 lines 21-23. | The means and methods for transmitting conventional programming are well known in the art. |
| Column 10 lines 30-39. | The facility receives programing from many sources. Transmissions may be received from satellites by satellite antenna, **50**, low noise amplifiers, **51** and **52**, and TV receivers, **53**, **54**, **55**, and **56**. Microwave transmissions can be received by microwave antenna, **57**, and television video and audio receivers, **58** and **59**. Conventional TV broadcast transmissions can be received by antenna, **60**, and TV demodulator, **61**. Other electronic programing input means, **62**, can receive programing transmissions. | Page 324 lines 23-31. | The station receives programming from many sources. Transmissions are received from a satellite by satellite antenna, 50, low noise amplifiers, 51 and 52, and TV receivers, 53, 54, 55, and 56. Microwave transmissions are received by microwave antenna, 57, and television video and audio receivers, 58 and 59. Conventional TV broadcast transmissions are received by antenna, 60, and TV demodulator, 61. Other electronic programming transmissions are received by other programming input means, 62. |
| Column 10 lines 40-41. | All of these received transmissions feed into the facility by hard-wire and… | Page 324 lines 31-33. | Each receiver/modulator/input apparatus, 53 through 62, transfers its received transmissions into the station by hard-wire…. |

| 1981 Spec Reference | 1981 Language | 1987 Spec Reference | 1987 Language |
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| Column 10 lines 41-42. | ...connect, by means of conventional switches (here matrix switch, **75**), to... | Page 324 line 34. | ...a conventional matrix switch, 75, well known in the art,.... |
| Column 10 lines 42-43. | ...one or more video recorder/players, **76** and **78**,... | Page 324 line 35. | ...one or more recorder/players, 76 and 78,.... |
| Column 10 lines 43-47. | ...and/or to equipment that outputs them over various channels to the cable system's field distribution system, **93**, which equipment includes here cable channel modulators, **83**, **87**, and **91**, and channel combining and multiplexing system, **92**. | Page 325 lines 1-4. | ...apparatus that outputs said transmissions over various channels to the cable system's field distribution system, 93, which apparatus includes cable channel modulators, 83, 87, and 91, and channel combining and multiplexing system, 92. |
| Column 10 lines 48-49. | Programing can also be manually delivered to the facility on prerecorded video tapes and videodiscs. | Page 325 lines 5-6. | Programming can also be manually delivered to said station on prerecorded videotapes and videodiscs. |
| Column 10 lines 49-52. | When played on video recorder and players, **76** and **78**, or other similar equipment well known in the art, such prerecorded programing can be transmitted to the field. | Page 325 lines 6-9. | When played on video recorders, 76 and 78, or other similar equipment well known in the art, such prerecorded programming can be transmitted via switch 75 to field distribution system, 93. |
| Column 10 lines 53-57. | In the present art, the identification of incoming programing, however received; the operation of video player and recorder equipment, **76** and **78**; and the maintenance of records of programing transmissions are all largely manual operations. | Page 325 lines 10-14. | In the prior art, the identification of incoming programming, however received; the operation of video player and recorder equipment, 76 and 78; and the maintenance of records of programming transmissions are all largely manual operations. |
| Column 10 lines 58-60. | FIGS. **3A, 3B** and **3C** shows the introduction of signal processing apparatus and methods to automate these and other operations. | Page 325 lines 15-16. | Fig. 6 shows the introduction of signal processing apparatus and methods to automate these and other operations. |
| Column 10 lines 61-63. | Incoming programing transmissions are received at the relevant receiver points, antennas, **50**, **57**, and **60**, and other means, **62**. | Page 324 lines 23-31. | The station receives programming from many sources. Transmissions are received from a satellite by satellite antenna, 50, low noise amplifiers, 51 and 52, and TV receivers, 53, 54, 55, and 56. Microwave transmissions are received by microwave antenna, 57, and television video and audio receivers, 58 and 59. Conventional TV broadcast transmissions are received by antenna, 60, and TV demodulator, 61. Other electronic programming transmissions are received by other programming input means, 62. |
| Column 10 lines 63-64 | They are fed along the conventional paths described above. | Page 324 lines 31-33. | Each receiver/modulator/input apparatus, 53 through 62, transfers its received transmissions into the station by hard-wire.... |
| Column 10 lines 64-66. | At distribution amplifiers, **63** through **70**, each incoming feed is split into two paths. | Page 325 lines 17-21. | In line between each of the aforementioned receiver/ demodulator/input apparatus, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, or 62, and matrix switch, 75, is a dedicated distribution amplifier, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, or 70, that splits each incoming feed into two paths. |
| Column 10 line 66 to Column 11 line 1. | One is the conventional path whereby programing has flowed and continues to flow to recording devices, **76** and **78**, and/or | Page 325 lines 21-24. | One path is the conventional path whereby programming flows from each given receiver/demodulator/input apparatus, |

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| | to flow to field distribution system, **93**. | | 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, or 62, to matrix switch, 75. |
| | | Page 324 line 31 to page 325 line 4. | Each receiver/modulator/input apparatus, 53 through 62, transfers its received transmissions into the station by hard-wire to a a conventional matrix switch, 75, well known in the art, that outputs to one or more recorder/players, 76 and 78, and/or to apparatus that outputs said transmissions over various channels to the cable system's field distribution system, 93, which apparatus includes cable channel modulators, 83, 87, and 91, and channel combining and multiplexing system, 92. |

**XI. COLUMN 11**

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| Column 11 lines 1-3. | The other path flows from each distribution amplifier, **63** through **70**, individually to signal processor, **71**. | Page 325 lines 24-27. | The other path inputs the transmission of said given receiver/demodulator/ input apparatus, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, or 62, individually to signal processor system, 71. |
| Column 11 lines 3-5. | Signal processor, **71**, has means, described above, to identify and separate the instruction and information signals from their associated programing and… | Page 325 line 34 to page 326 line 7. | At signal processor system, 71, which is a system as shown in Fig. 2D, the outputted transmission of each distribution amplifier, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, or 70, is inputted into a dedicated decoder (such as decoders, 27, 28, and 29 in Fig. 2D) that processes continuously the inputted transmission of said distribution amplifier, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, or 70; selects SPAM messages in said transmission that are addresses to ITS apparatus of said intermediate transmission station;…. |
| Column 11 lines 6-7. | …pass them, along with information identifying the channel source of each signal, externally to code reader, **72**. | Page 326 lines 7-11. | …adds, … source mark information that identifies said associated distribution amplifier, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, or 70; and transfers said selected messages, with said source mark information, to code reader, 72. |
| Column 11 lines 8-10. | Signal processor, **71**, also has means to record said signals and transfer them to external communications network, **97**. | Page 326 lines 11-15. | Signal processor system, 71, also has signal processor means to control signal processor system, 71, to record meter-monitor information of said message information, and to transfer recorded information to external communications network, 97. |
| Column 11 lines 12-14. | Code reader, **72**, passes the received signals, with channel identifiers, to cable program controller and computer, **73**. | Page 326 lines 16-18. | Code reader, 72, buffers and passes the received SPAM message information, with source mark information, to cable program controller and computer, 73. |
| Column 11 lines 15-17. | Cable program controller and computer, **73**, is the central automatic control unit for the transmission facility. | Page 326 lines 19-20. | Cable program controller and computer, 73, is the central automatic control unit for the transmission station. |
| Column 11 lines 18-21. | The controller/computer, **73**, has means for receiving input | Page 326 lines 27-30. | Computer, 73, has means for receiving input information |

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| | information from local input, **74**, and from remote sources via telephone or other data transfer network, **98**. | | from local input, 74, and from remote stations via telephone or other data transfer network, 98. |
| Column 11 lines 21-22. | Such input information might include the cable television system's complete programing schedule,… | Page 326 lines 30-31. | Such input information can include the complete programming schedule of the station of Fig. 6,…. |
| Column 11 lines 22-24. | …with each discrete unit of programing identified with a unique program code… | Page 326 lines 31-33. | …with each discrete unit of programming identified by its own "program unit identification code" information. |
| Column 11 lines 25-28. | Such input information might also indicate when and where the cable head end facility should expect to receive the programing. | Page 326 lines 33-35. | Such input information can indicate when and how the station should expect to receive each program unit,…. |
| Column 11 lines 28-31. | Such input information might also indicate when and on which channel or channels the head end facility should transmit each program unit to cable field distribution system, **93**. | Page 326 line 33 to page 327 line 2. | Such input information can indicate when and how the station should expect to receive each program unit, when and on which channel or channels and how the station should transmit the unit,…. |
| Column 11 lines 32-37. | By means of the signals, with channel indicators, received from code reader, **72**, controller/computer, **73**, can determine what specific programing and programing unit has been received by each receiver, **53** through **62**, and is passing in line on each individual wire to matrix switch, **75**. | Page 328 lines 2-7. | By means of the SPAM message information, with source mark information, received from code reader, 72, computer, 73, determines what specific program unit has been received by each receiver, 53 through 62, and is passing in line, via each distribution amplifier, 63 through 70, to matrix switch, 75. |
| Column 11 lines 38-39. | By comparing identification signals on the incoming programing… | Page 327 line 35 to page 328 line 13. | Computer, 73, monitors incoming programming by means of the aforementioned dedicated decoders of signal processor system, 71. By means of the SPAM message information, with source mark information, received from code reader, 72, computer, 73, determines what specific program unit has been received by each receiver, 53 through 62, and is passing in line, via each distribution amplifier, 63 through 70, to matrix switch, 75.<br>By comparing selected meter-monitor information of said message information with information of the programming schedule received earlier from input, 74, and/or network, 98, computer, 73, can determine, in a predetermined fashion, when and on what channel or channels the station of Fig. 6 should transmit the programming of each received program unit. |
| | | Page 84 lines 26-28. | SPAM signals are generated at original transmission stations or intermediate transmission stations and embedded in television or radio or other programming transmissions…. |
| | | Page 28 lines 26-27. | …monitor information that identifies what programming is available,…. |

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| | | Page 49 lines 26-27. | Meter-monitor segments contain meter information and/or monitor information. |
| Column 11 line 39. | with the programing schedule… | Page 328 lines 9-10. | …with information of the programming schedule,…. |
| Column 11 lines 39-41. | …received earlier from local input, **74**, and/or from a remote site via netwcrk, **98**,… | Page 328 line 10.<br><br>Page 326 lines 28-30. | …received earlier from input, 74, and/or network, 98, computer, 73,….<br><br>…receiving input information from local input, 74, and from remote stations via telephone or other data transfer network, 98. |
| Column 11 lines 41-43. | …controller/computer, **73**, can determine when and on what channel or channels the head end facility should transmit the programing. | Page 328 lines 11-13. | …computer, 73, can determine, in a predetermined fashion, when and on what channel or channels the station of Fig. 6 should transmit the programming … |
| Column 11 lines 44-46. | Controller/computer, **73**, has means for communicating control information with matrix switch, **75**, and video recorder/players, **76** and **78**. | Page 328 lines 14-16. | Computer, 73, has means for communicating control information with matrix switch, 75, and video recorders, 76 and 78, …. |
| Column 11 lines 46-50. | If incoming programing is meant for immediate transmission, controller/computer, **73**, instructs matrix switch, **75**, to configure its switches so as to transfer incoming programing to the proper output channel. | Page 328 lines 18-22. | Determining that particular incoming programming is scheduled for immediate retransmission can cause computer, 73, to cause matrix switch, 75, to configure its switches so as to transfer said incoming programming to a scheduled output channel. |
| Column 11 lines 50-54. | For example, if controller/computer, **73**, determines that programing incoming via receiver, **53**, should be transmitted immediately to the field distribution system, **93**, via cable channel modulator, **87**, … | Page 328 lines 22-31. | For example, computer, 73, receives a given SPAM message that contains given "program unit identification code" information. … Receiving said message causes computer, 73, to determine … that said "code" information matches … schedule information of programming that is scheduled to be retransmitted immediately upon receipt to field distribution system, 93, via cable channel modulator, 87. |
| Column 11 lines 54-57. | …controller/computer, **73**, instructs matrix switch, **75**, to configure its switches so as to transfer programing transmissions inputted from TV receiver, **53**, to the output that leads to modulator, **87**. | Page 328 line 31 to page 329 line 1. | In its preprogrammed fashion, so determining causes computer, 73, to cause matrix switch, 75, to configure its switches so as to transfer the programming transmission inputted (via distribution amplifier, 63) to matrix switch, 75, from TV receiver, 53, to that output of matrix switch, 75, that outputs to modulator, 87. |
| Column 11 lines 57-60. | Similarly, if controller/computer, **73**, determines that incoming programing should be recorded for delayed transmission,… | Page 329 line 2-20. | Determining that particular incoming programming is scheduled for time deferred transmission can cause computer, 73, to cause the recording of said programming. For example, computer, 73, receives a given SPAM message that contains given "program unit identification code" information. ... Receiving said message causes computer, 73, to determine, … that said "code" information matches … schedule information of programming that is scheduled to be … transmitted to the field system, 93, at a later time. So |

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| | | | determining causes computer, 73, … to select a video recorder/player, 76 or 78; … and to cause matrix switch, 75, to configure its switches so as to transfer the programming transmission inputted (via distribution amplifier, 67) from television receiver, 58, to the output that leads to said selected recorder, 76 or 78. |
| Column 11 lines 60-61. | … controller/ computer, **73**, selects a video recorder/player, **76** or **78**, … | Page 329 lines 13-15. | So determining causes computer, 73, … to select a video recorder/player, 76 or 78; …. |
| Column 11 lines 61-64. | … in a predetermined fashion, to record the incoming programing, instructs matrix switch, **75**, to transfer the programing to the designated recorder/player, **76** or **78**, … | Page 329 lines 13-20. | … in its preprogrammed fashion, … to … record programming; and to cause matrix switch, 75, to configure its switches so as to transfer the programming transmission inputted (via distribution amplifier, 67) from television receiver, 58, to the output that leads to said selected recorder, 76 or 78. |
| Column 11 lines 64-65. | … and instructs the recorder/player, **76** or **78**, to turn on and record the programing. | Page 329 line 15-16. | … to cause said selected recorder, 76 or 78, to turn on and record programming, … |
| Column 11 lines 66-67. | Recorder/players, **76** and **78**, can communicate programing with each other through matrix switch, **75**. | Page 332 lines 24-30. | … causes computer, 73, … to cause switch, 75, to configure its switches so as to transfer the output of recorder, 76, to the input of recorder, 78. Automatically, computer, 73, then causes recorder, 76, to play and recorder, 78, to record … unit D. |
| | | Page 333 lines 15-21. | Computer, 73, causes … switch, 75, to configure its switches so as to transfer the output of recorder, 78, to the input of recorder, 76. Computer, 73, causes recorder, 78, to play and recorder, 76, to record for the duration of program unit Y. … |
| Column 11 line 67 to Column 12 line 1. | If controller/ computer, **73**, determines at any time that it is necessary … | Page 331 lines 17-33. | Computer, 73, has capacity for automatically organizing the locations of units of prerecorded programming on recording media such as magnetic video tapes loaded on a plurality of recorder/players to play according to a given schedule. ... Caused to organize the locations of said units to play according to said schedule, computer 73, … |

**XII. COLUMN 12**

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| Column 12 lines 1-3. | … to reorganize the order in which programing units are stored on either recorder/player or on both, … | Page 331 lines 16-25. | Computer, 73, has capacity for automatically organizing the locations of units of prerecorded programming on recording media such as magnetic video tapes loaded on a plurality of recorder/players to play according to a given schedule. For example, four spot commercials--program units Q, Y, W, and D—are loaded on 76 and 78. D and Q are recorded on the video tape loaded on recorder, 76, with D first. W and Y are recorded on the tape on recorder, 78, with W first.<br><br>Page 334 lines 1-6.<br><br>In this fashion, computer, 73, causes units Y and W to be located on different recorders because said units are scheduled to be transmitted simultaneously and units Y then D to be located in sequence on the same recorder because unit D is scheduled to play on the same channel immediately after Y. |
| For column 12 lines 3-8 see the support provided above for column 11 line 67 to column 12 line 8. | If controller/ computer, **73**, determines at any time that it is necessary … | For example, page 331 lines 17-33. | Computer, 73, has capacity for automatically organizing the locations of units of prerecorded programming on recording media such as magnetic video tapes loaded on a plurality of recorder/players to play according to a given schedule. For example, four spot commercials--program units Q, Y, W, and D--are loaded on 76 and 78. D and Q are recorded on the video tape loaded on recorder, 76, with D first. W and Y are recorded on the tape on recorder, 78, with W first. According to the schedule recorded at computer, 73, Q should play first on the cable channel modulated by cable channel modulator, 83; then subsequently Y and W should start to play simultaneously on the channels modulated by modulators, 83 and 87 respectively; then D should play on the channel modulated by modulator, 83, immediately after Y ends. Caused to organize the locations of said units to play according to said schedule, computer 73, …<br><br>For example, page 332 lines 23-31.<br><br>Determining said located space to be available causes computer, 73, to cause recorder, 76, to move forward or rewind to the start of program unit D; to cause recorder, 78, to rewind to the start of said located space; and to cause switch, 75, to configure its switches so as to transfer the output of recorder, 76, to the input of recorder, 78. Automatically, computer, 73, then causes recorder, 76, to play and recorder, 78, to record for the duration of program |

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| | | | unit D. … |
| | | For example, page 333 lines 15-21. | Computer, 73, causes recorder, 78, to move forward or rewind to the start of program unit Y; causes recorder, 76, to rewind to the start of the available space; and causes switch, 75, to configure its switches so as to transfer the output of recorder, 78, to the input of recorder, 76. Computer, 73, causes recorder, 78, to play and recorder, 76, to record for the duration of program unit Y. … |
| | | For example, page 334 lines 1-6. | In this fashion, computer, 73, causes units Y and W to be located on different recorders because said units are scheduled to be transmitted simultaneously and units Y then D to be located in sequence on the same recorder because unit D is scheduled to play on the same channel immediately after Y. |
| Column 12 lines 8-12. | Were this head end facility equiped with automatic operating equipment well known in television studios, controller/computer, 73, could pass appropriate operating instructions to such equipment. | For example, page 365 line 22 to page 366 line 4. | Executing the information of said intermediate generation set causes computer, 73, also to generate a … video image… |
| | | For example, page 349 lines 14-20. | …and to organize the locations of the recorded program units, D, Q, W, and Y, to play according to the schedule inputted by said distribution station in the fashion described above (in the paragraph of the section, "AUTOMATING INTERMEDIATE TRANSMISSION STATIONS," that begins, "Computer, 73, has capacity for automatically organizing the locations of units…. |
| Column 12 lines 13-16. | Controller/computer, 73, monitors the operation of the head end facility by means of TV signal decoders, 77, 79, 80, 84, and 88, each of which are shown in detail in Fig. 2A. | Page 327 lines 13-15. | Computer, 73, monitors the operation of the head end station by means of TV signal decoders, 77, 79, 80, 84, and 88, each of which are shown in detail in Fig. 2A. |
| Column 12 lines 16-20. | Controller/computer, 73, has means to communicate control information with each decoder, 77, 79, 80, 84, and 88, to tell each how to operate and how and where to look for signals and to communicate other information. | Page 327 lines 15-18. | Computer, 73, has means to communicate control information with each decoder, 77, 79, 80, 84, and 88, to instruct each how to operate and how and where to search for SPAM information. |
| Column 12 lines 20-23. | (This particular embodiment could be expanded to include a decrypter, such as decrypter 10 in Fig. 1, in signals-only line between each decoder, 77, 79, 80, 84, and 88, and controller/computer, 73.) | Page 327 lines 13-15. | Computer, 73, monitors the operation of the head end station by means of TV signal decoders, 77, 79, 80, 84, and 88, each of which are shown in detail in Fig. 2A. |
| | | Page 36 lines 32-33. | Each decoder is controlled by a controller, 39, 44, or 47, that has buffer, microprocessor, ROM, and RAM capacities. |
| | | Page 156 line 33. | Fig. 3A shows one such preferred controller, 39. |

***Specification Correlation Chart***

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| | | Page 161 lines 34-35. | As Fig. 3A shows, the preferred embodiment of controller, 39, also has a decryptor, 39K. |
| Column 12 lines 24-26. | Decoders, 80, 84, and 88, inform controller/computer, 73, what programing is passing on each cable channel and what signals the programing contains. | Page 327 lines 24-31. | Computer, 73, monitors outgoing programming by means of decoders, 80, 84, and 88. By decoders, 80, 84, and 88, to select and transfer SPAM meter-monitor information and by comparing said information to information of its contained schedule records, computer, 73, can determine whether scheduled programming is being transmitted properly to field distribution system, 93, on each cable channel of the station of Fig. 6. |
| Column 12 lines 26-29. | Decoders, 77 and 79, inform controller/computer, 73, what specific programing is loaded on recorder/players, 76 and 78 respectively, and what signals it contains. | Page 330 lines 5-15. | Computer, 73, has capacity for determining what programming is prerecorded on the magnetic tapes (or other recording media) loaded on the recorders, 76 and 78, … Whenever programming is played on recorder, 76 or 78, decoder, 77 or 79 respectively, detects SPAM information embedded in the prerecorded programming played at the play heads of recorder, 76 or 78, and transmits said SPAM information to computer, 73. Said SPAM information can include … "program unit identification code" … |
| Column 12 lines 29-34. | (Among other signals, a program unit could contain signals that would inform controller/computer, 73, of the distance to the beginning and end of the program unit which signals would facilitate operation of recorder/ players such as 76 and 78.) | Page 330 line 5 to Page 331 line 3. | Computer, 73, has … capacity for positioning the start points (or other selected points) of program units at the play heads of said recorders. Whenever programming is played on recorder, 76 or 78, decoder, 77 or 79 respectively, detects SPAM information embedded in the prerecorded programming played at the play heads of recorder, 76 or 78, and transmits said SPAM information to computer, 73. Said SPAM information can include not only "program unit identification code" information but also information regarding of the distance from the point on the tape at which a given SPAM message is embedded to the point on the tape where the program unit begins and ends (or to any other selected point). … (Such distance information can be embedded as SPAM message information segment information anywhere in the programming that SPAM information can be embedded …. |
| Column 12 lines 35-38 | The cable head end facility also contains signal strippers, 81, 85, and 89, of which models exist well known in the art, that controller/computer, 73, can instruct to remove signals from programing as required,… | Page 354 lines 18-21. | Fig. 6 shows signal strippers, 81, 85, and 89, of which models exist well known in the art, that computer, 73, can cause to remove SPAM information from programming as required,…. |
| Column 12 lines 38-41. | … and signal generators, 82, 86, and 90, also well known in the art, that controller/ computer, 73, can instruct to add | Page 354 lines 21-24. | … and signal generators, 82, 86, and 90, also well known in the art, that computer, 73, can cause to embed SPAM |

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| | signals to programing as required. | | information as required. |
| Column 12 lines 45-47. | Beyond channel combining system and multiplexer, 92, amplifier, 94, transmits programing to signal processor, 71, and signal processor, 96, | Page 337 lines 1-8. | Fig. 6 shows particular signal processor system monitoring apparatus associated with the intermediate station of Fig. 6. In field distribution system, 93, amplifier, 94, inputs programming transmissions to signal processor system, 71, (where said transmissions are inputted to one alternate contact of the switch, 1, of the signal processor of said system, 71), and amplifier, 95, inputs programming transmissions to signal processor, 96, .... |
| Column 12 lines 47-50. | which permits both apparatus to monitor and record all the programing transmitted by the cable television system head end facility to field distribution system, 93. | Page 337 lines 8-12 | ... which permits both signal processor apparatus to monitor all programming transmitted by the cable television system head end station to field distribution system, 93, in the fashion of the signal processor, 200, of Fig. 3 in example #5. |
| Column 12 lines 50-53. | Such records can provide automatically for each channel the information that the Federal Communications Commission requires broadcast station operators to maintain as station logs. | Page 337 lines 12-19. | By recording all different received "program unit identification code" information in the fashion described above, said signal processor apparatus can automatically record, for each transmission channel of the station of Fig. 6, information, for example, that the U. S. Federal Communications Commission requires broadcast station operators to maintain as station logs. |
| Column 12 lines 54-56. | Signal processors, 71 and 96, can transmit such records of programing to remote sites via telephone or other data transfer networks, 97 and 99 respectively. | Page 337 lines 19-21. | And said signal processor apparatus can transmit such records of programming to remote sites via telephone or other data transfer networks, 97 and 99, respectively. |
| Column 12 lines 57-58. | This particular embodiment describes a transmission facility transmitting only television programing. | Page 339 lines 9-11. | So far this disclosure has described an intermediate transmission station that transmits conventional television programming.... |
| Column 12 lines 58-61. | The facility could also process and transmit radio programing and other electronic data according to the methods described here ... | Page 339 lines 11-26. | ... however, the intermediate station automating concepts of the present invention apply to all forms of electronically transmitted programming. The station of Fig. 6 can process and transmit radio programming in the fashions of the above television programming ... Likewise, said station can transmit broadcast print and data communications programming by adding appropriate transmission and recorder/player means and decoder/detector means with control means and using the same processing and transmitting methods. |
| Column 12 lines 61-64. | ... by adding radio decoder paths and other signal decoder paths, as shown in FIGS 2B and 2C respectively, to signal processors, 71 and 96, and decoders, 77, 79, 80, 84, and 88. | Page 339 lines 16-21. | ... by adding radio transmission and audio recorder/player means, each with associated radio decoder means as shown in Fig. 2B, wherever television means are shown in Fig. 6, all with similar control means to that shown in Fig. 6 and by processing radio programming with appropriately embedded signals according to the same processing and transmitting |

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| | | | methods described above. |
| Column 12 lines 64-66. | Likewise, these methods are also applicable in a facility that transmits only a single channel of radio or television programing. | Page 339 lines 26-29. | This example has described methods at a multi-channel intermediate transmission station; the methods are also applicable in a station that transmits only a single channel of television, radio, broadcast print or data. |
| Column 12 line 67. | **Methods for Governing the Reception of Programing** | *See generally* page 278 line 22 to page 312 line 30.<br><br>*See generally* page 427 line 8 to page 447 line 23. | **Regulating the Reception and Use of Programming** |

**XIII. COLUMN 13**

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| Column 13 lines 1-3. | FIGs **4A** through **4E** illustrate methods for governing the reception of programing and the use of signal processor apparatus in these methods. | Page 286 line 6. | Fig. 4 shows the Signal Processing Programming Reception and Use Regulating System …. |
| Column 13 lines 3-9. | All of these methods involve the use of one or more devices, of which various models exist well known in the art, for the decryption of programing transmissions and/or one or more other means for interrupting programing transmissions, also well known in the art, which may be as simple as a switch… | Page 286 line 34 to page 287 line 2. | Fig. 4 shows … three decryptors, 107, 224 and 231, a signal stripper, 229, and , …-associated with matrix switch, 258. |
| Column 13 lines 9-12. | …and which may have means to interrupt programing by generating noise which noise may be an overlay of another audio and/or video transmission. | Page 279 lines 21-29. | Still other techniques, also well known in the art, involve controlling jamming means that spoil transmitted programming at stations that lack authorizing information or are determined not to be duly authorized, thereby degrading the usefulness of said programming. Such other techniques include, for example, inserting so-called "noise" into the transmitted programming which noise may be, for example, overlays of one or more separate transmissions. |
| Column 13 lines 13-14. | FIG **4A** shows a signal processor, **100**, and a programing decrypter and/or interrupt means, **101**,… | Page 287 lines 22-27. | As Fig. 4 shows, signal processor, 200, controls all the aforementioned apparatus. Signal processor, 200, controls … matrix switch, 258; … decryptors, 107, 224 and 230;…. |
| Column 13 lines 14-15. | …each of which receives the same transmission of programing. | Page 299 lines 19-30. | Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the … video … from said tuner, 215, … to decryptor, 224, thereby causing said decryptor, 224, to receive … said video, and to transfer decrypted information of said video … to matrix switch, 258. Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information inputted from decryptor, 224, to … signal processor, 200, …. |

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| Column 13 lines 16-17. | The devices, **100** and **101**, may receive one channel of programing or multiple channels. | Page 286 lines 9-12 | The subscriber station of Fig. 4 has capacity for receiving wireless television programming transmissions at a conventional antenna, 199, and a multi-channel cable transmission at converter boxes, 201 and 222. |
| Column 13 lines 17-20. | The signals that enable the decrypter/interrupter, **101**, to decrypt and/or transfer programing uninterrupted may be embedded in the programing or may be elsewhere. | Page 291 lines 9-24 | In the interval between said commence-enabling time and said 8:30 PM time, said head end is caused, … to transmit a particular enabling SPAM message that consists of … enable-CC13 instructions and particular enable-WSW instructions that include particular enable-WSW-programming information, … *on the frequency of said master control channel.* (Hereinafter said message is called the "local-cable-enabling-message (#7).")<br>In the fashions described above, so transmitting said SPAM message causes signal processor, 200, at decoder, 30, (to which said master control channel is inputted), to detect the information of said message, … |
| | | Page 289 lines 22-27 | In example #7, the controller, 20, of the signal processor, 200, of Fig. 4 is preprogrammed at a particular time with particular information that indicates that the subscriber of said station wishes to view said "Wall Street Week" program when transmission of said program on cable cable 13 commences. |
| | | Page 290 lines 28-29 | particular **master cable control channel (that *may or may not be cable channel 13*)** from the multi-channel cable system |
| | | Page 298 lines 17-21. | Executing said 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions causes controller, 20, in the predetermined fashion of said instructions, to affect a first stage of decrypting the video information of the "Wall Street Week" program transmission. |
| | | Page 299 lines 19-22. | Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information of the aforementioned video output inputted from said tuner, 215, to the output that outputs to decryptor, 224, ... |
| Column 13 lines 20-21. | Signal processor, **100**, identifies, evaluates, possibly decrypts, and passes… | Page 15 lines 7-31. | In the present invention, particular signal processing apparatus (hereinafter called the "signal processor") detect signals and, …. The scanners/switches, working in parallel or series or combinations, transfer the transmissions to |

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| | | | receiver/decoder/detectors that **identify** signals encoded in programming transmissions and convert the encoded signals to digital information; **decryptors that may** … and one or more processor/monitors and/or buffer/comparators that organize and transfer the information stream. The processors and buffers can have inputs from each of the receiver/detector lines and **evaluate** information continuously. From the processors and buffers, the signals may be **transferred** to external equipment such as computers,…. |
| Column 13 lines 21-23. | …a signal or signals to decrypter/interrupter, **101**, either at the time of receipt of such programing… | Page 295 lines 24-35. | Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information of said audio portion inputted from said tuner, 215, to the output that outputs to a selected decryptor, 107, thereby causing said decryptor, 107, to receive the information of said audio portion (said information being, as explained above, encrypted digital audio). Automatically, controller, 20, selects information of cipher key Ca from among the information of said portion; transfers said cipher key information to decryptor, 107; and causes decryptor, 107, to commence decrypting its received audio information, using said key information and selected decryption cipher algorithm…. |
| | | See also page 143, lines 10-30. | The second message conveys the second combining synch command. In example #2, before said message is embedded at the program originating studio and transmitted, the execution segment of said command and all of the meter-monitor segment except for the length-token are encrypted, using standard encryption techniques, well known in the art, that encrypt binary information without altering the number of bits in said information. Partially encrypting the second message in this fashion leaves the cadence information of said message unencrypted. In other words, the "00" header, the length- token, and any padding bits added at the end of said message remain unencrypted. Said message is only partially encrypted in order to enable subscriber stations that lack capacity to decrypt said message to process the cadence information of said message accurately.<br>In example #2, the encryption of said execution segment is done in such a fashion that, after encryption, said segment is identical to a particular execution segment that addresses |

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| | | | URS signal processors, 200, and instructs said processors, 200, to use a particular decryption key J and decrypt the message in which said segment occurs. |
| Column 13 lines 23-24. | ...or at a delayed time or a combination. | Page 31 lines 26-29. | Controller, 12, receives time information from clock, 18, and has means to delay in a predetermined fashion the transfer of signals when, in a predetermined fashion, delayed transfer is determined to be required. |
| Column 13 lines 24-25. | The signal or signals instruct decrypter/interrupter, **101**, to decrypt the transmission... | Page 298 lines 10-21. | Receiving the "1st-WSW-program-enabling-message (#7) causes controller, 20, to execute the aforementioned load-and-run-@20 instructions, to load the 1st-stage-enable-WSW- program instructions of the information segment at particular RAM of controller, 20, then to execute the information so loaded as the so-called machine language instructions of one so-called job.<br>Executing said 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions causes controller, 20, in the predetermined fashion of said instructions, to affect a first stage of decrypting the video information of the "Wall Street Week" program transmission. |
| Column 13 lines 26-27. | ...or not to decrypt the transmission or to interrupt the transmission... | Page 300 lines 30-32. | Receiving said check-data-loaded signal causes controller, 20, under control of said 1st-stage-enable-WSW- program instructions, to cause the control processor, 39J.... |
| | | Page 301 lines 1-3. | A match occurs at the station of Fig 4, indicating that decryptor, 224, is decrypting its received information correctly. |
| | | **At a station where** Page 301 lines 4-31. | (Simultaneously other stations compare selected information of said check sequence to selected information of said 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions. At each station **where a match fails to occur**--which indicates that a decryptor, 224, is not decrypting its received information correctly and suggests that the preprogrammed SPAM operating information of said station may have been tampered with—not resulting in a match causes the controller, 20, of said station to *cause all information of said 1st-WSW-program- enabling-message (#7)* ***to be erased*** from all memory of said station ... thereby disabling said apparatus.) |
| | | **with respect to** page 297 lines 23-29, | ... a particular SPAM message that consists of ... **1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions** ... (Hereinafter said |

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| | | | message is called the *"1st-WSW-program-enabling-message (#7)."*) |
| | | **Thus preventing through erasure** page 301 lines 32-34 | *Resulting in a match causes* controller, 20, to execute a particular portion of said **1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions**. |
| | | **And** page 310 lines 20-24. | …microcomputer, 205, to commence transferring the decrypted information of the transmitted video image to monitor, 202M, thereby causing monitor, 202M, to commence displaying, at its television picture tube, the information of the transmitted television image. |
| Column 13 line 27. | …or not to interrupt the transmission. | Page 300 lines 30-32 | Receiving said check-data-loaded signal causes controller, 20, under control of said 1st-stage-enable-WSW- program instructions, to cause the control processor, 39J,…. |
| | | Page 301 lines 1-3 | A match occurs at the station of Fig 4, indicating that decryptor, 224, is decrypting its received information correctly. |
| | | Page 301 lines 32-34 | Resulting in a match causes controller, 20, to execute a particular portion of said 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions. |
| | | with respect to page 310 lines 20-24. | Receiving said check-data-loaded signal causes controller, 20, under control of said 1st-stage-enable-WSW- program instruct microcomputer, 205, to commence transferring the decrypted information of the transmitted video image to monitor, 202M, thereby causing monitor, 202M, to commence displaying, at its television picture tube, the information of the transmitted television image. |
| Column 13 lines 27-29. | The signal or signals may also inform decrypter/interrupter, **101**, how to decrypt… | Page 295 line 24 to page 296 line 3. | Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information of said audio portion inputted from said tuner, 215, to the output that outputs to a selected decryptor, 107, thereby causing said decryptor, 107, to receive the information of said audio portion (said information being, as explained above, encrypted digital audio). Automatically, controller, 20, selects information of **cipher key Ca** from among the information of said portion; transfers said cipher key information to decryptor, 107; and causes decryptor, 107, to commence decrypting its received audio information, using said key information and selected |

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| | | | decryption cipher algorithm C, and outputting decrypted information of the audio portion of the "Wall Street Week" program transmission to matrix switch, 258. |
| | | See also page 143, lines 10-30. | The second message conveys the second combining synch command. In example #2, before said message is embedded at the program originating studio and transmitted, the execution segment of said command and all of the meter-monitor segment except for the length-token are encrypted, using standard encryption techniques, well known in the art, that encrypt binary information without altering the number of bits in said information. Partially encrypting the second message in this fashion leaves the cadence information of said message unencrypted. In other words, the "00" header, the length- token, and any padding bits added at the end of said message remain unencrypted. Said message is only partially encrypted in order to enable subscriber stations that lack capacity to decrypt said message to process the cadence information of said message accurately.<br>In example #2, the encryption of said execution segment is done in such a fashion that, after encryption, said segment is identical to a particular execution segment that addresses URS signal processors, 200, and instructs said processors, 200, to use a particular decryption key J and decrypt the message in which said segment occurs. |
| Column 13 lines 29-31. | ...or interrupt the programing if decrypter/ interrupter, **101**, is capable of multiple means. | Page 300 lines 30-32.<br><br>Page 301 lines 4-14. | Receiving said check-data-loaded signal causes controller, 20, under control of said 1st-stage-enable-WSW- program instructions, to cause the control processor, 39J,....<br><br>(Simultaneously other stations compare selected information of said check sequence to selected information of said 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions. At each station where a match fails to occur--which indicates that a decryptor, 224, is not decrypting its received information correctly and suggests that the preprogrammed SPAM operating information of said station may have been tampered with--not resulting in a match causes the controller, 20, of said station to cause all information of said 1st-WSW-program- enabling-message (#7) to be erased from all memory of said station.... |
| Column 13 lines 31-32. | The signal or signals may transmit a code or codes necessary | Page 292 lines 7-11. | Receiving said message causes controller, 20, to load the |

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| | for the decryption of the transmission. | | enable-CC13 instructions and the enable-WSW instructions of the information segment of said message at particular RAM of controller, 20, and execute said instructions as the machine language instructions of one job. |
| | | Page 54 lines 2-6. | An information segment can transmit any information that a processor can process. It can transmit compiled machine language code or assembly language code or higher level language programs, all of which are well known in the art. |
| | | Page 294 lines 28-35. | Resulting in a match causes controller, 20, to execute a particular portion of said enable-CC13 instructions. Executing the instructions of said portion causes controller, 20, in the predetermined fashion of the said portion, to cause selected apparatus of the station of Fig. 4 to receive the cable channel 13 transmission, to cause selected apparatus to decrypt the audio portion of said transmission,.... |
| | | Page 295 line 27 to page 296 line 2. | ...thereby causing said decryptor, 107, to receive the information of said audio portion (said information being, as explained above, encrypted digital audio). Automatically, controller, 20, selects information of cipher key Ca from among the information of said portion; transfers said cipher key information to decryptor, 107; and causes decryptor, 107, to commence decrypting its received audio information, using said key information and selected decryption cipher algorithm C, and outputting decrypted information of the audio portion of the "Wall Street Week" program.... |
| Column 13 lines 33-35. | FIG **4A** also shows local input, **102**, with means for generating and transmitting signals to signal processor, **100**. | Page 288 lines 1-4. | Finally, Fig. 4 shows local input, 225, well known in the art, which has means for generating and transmitting control information to controller, 20, of signal processor, 100. |
| Column 13 lines 35-36. | Local input, **102**, is intended to permit a person at a local receiving site... | Page 288 lines 4-9. | The function of local input, 225, is to provide means whereby a subscriber may input information to the signal processor of his subscriber station, thereby controlling the functioning of his personal signal processor system is specific predetermined fashions that are described more fully below. |
| Column 13 lines 36-37. | ...that is prevented, by any means, from receiving programing... | Page 286 lines 6-8. | Fig. 4 shows the Signal Processing Programming Reception and Use Regulating System that is the third feature of the present invention. |
| Column 13 lines 37-39. | ...to instruct signal processor, **100**, that the site wants to be | Page 289 lines 22-33. | In example #7, the controller, 20, of the signal processor, |

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| | enabled to receive the programing. | | 200, of Fig. 4 is preprogrammed at a particular time with particular information that indicates that the subscriber of said station wishes to view said "Wall Street Week" program when transmission of said program on cable cable 13 commences.<br>(So preprogramming controller, 20, can occur in several fashions. For example, prior to a particular time, a subscriber may enter particular please-fully-enable-WSW-on- CC13-at-particular-8:30 information at local input, 225, and cause said information, in a predetermined fashion, to be inputted to controller, 20, by local input, 225. |
| Column 13 lines 39-40. | Local input, **102**, may also serve other purposes. | Page 395 lines 30-33. | Local input, 225, has capacity to input control instructions to signal processor, 200, and enables the subscriber of the station of Fig. 7 to manually input control instructions at any relevant time. |
| Column 13 lines 40-41. | Local input, **102**, may convey a continuous signal or an occassional signal or a one-time-only signal. | Page 289 lines 29-33.<br><br>Page 395 lines 30-33. | For example, prior to a particular time, a subscriber may enter particular please-fully-enable-WSW-on-CC13-at-particular-8:30 information at local input, 225, and cause said information, in a predetermined fashion, to be inputted to controller, 20, by local input, 225.<br><br>Local input, 225, has capacity to input control instructions to signal processor, 200, and enables the subscriber of the station of Fig. 7 to manually input control instructions at any relevant time. |
| Column 13 lines 42-43. | It may be activated by one or more switches or buttons or combinations. | Page 288 lines 9-13. | In the preferred embodiment, local input, 225, is actuated by keys that are depressed manually by the subscriber in the fashion of the keys of a so-called touch- tone telephone or the keys of a typewriter (or microcomputer) keyboard. |
| Column 13 lines 43-44. | It may be a computer acting in a predetermined fashion. | Page 288 lines 13-20. | As Fig. 4 shows, microcomputer, 205, also has capacity for inputting control information ..., and in the preferred embodiment, microcomputer, 205, may also automatically substitute for local control, 225, in predetermined fashions in inputting control information to said controller, 20, on the basis of preprogrammed instructions and information previously inputted to said microcomputer, 205. |
| Column 13 lines 44-47. | The signal may be input to signal processor, **100**, as described in FIG **1**, at buffer/comparator, **8**, or signal processor or monitor, **12**, or buffer/comparator, **14**. | Page 289 lines 29-33. | For example, prior to a particular time, a subscriber may enter particular please-fully-enable-WSW-on-CC13-at-particular-8:30 information at local input, 225, and cause said information, in a predetermined fashion, to be inputted to controller, 20, by local input, 225. |

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| Column 13 lines 48-53. | In the preferred embodiment, local input, **102**, inputs a one-time signal to signal processor, **100**, at buffer/ comparator, **8**, and transmits information in a digital code signal which information is input to local input, **102**, in an alphanumeric form manually by means of buttons. | Page 288 lines 9-13. | In the preferred embodiment, local input, 225, is actuated by keys that are depressed manually by the subscriber in the fashion of the keys of a so-called touch- tone telephone or the keys of a typewriter (or microcomputer) keyboard. |
| Column 13 lines 54-56. | FIGs **4B** and **4C** illustrate various alternative ways that signals may be input to the signal processor, **100**, **103**, or **106** as applicable. | Page 286 lines 6-7.<br><br>Page 311 lines 17-28. | Fig. 4 shows the Signal Processing Programming Reception and Use Regulating System …<br><br>It is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the foregoing is presented by way of example only and that the invention is not to be unduly restricted thereby since modifications may be made in the structure of the various parts without functionally departing from the spirit of the invention. … And for example, the transmitted programming may be processed through fewer than three steps of decryption or more than three. |
| Column 13 lines 56-60. | The fundamental point is that signals may be received in a manner that requires decryption and/or transmission by a decryptor/interruptor, **104**, before they reach the signal processor, as with signal processor **103** in FIG **4B**, | Page 299 lines 19-31. | Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information of the aforementioned video … from said tuner, 215, … to decryptor, 224, thereby causing said decryptor, 224, to receive the information of said video portion … , to decrypt said information, and to transfer decrypted information of said video … to matrix switch, 258. Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information inputted from decryptor, 224, to the output that that outputs to signal processor, 200, thereby causing signal processor, 200, to receive said information …. |
| Column 13 lines 60-61. | …or they may not, as with signal processor **100** in FIG **4A**,… | Page 291 lines 9-24.<br><br>Page 289 lines 25-27. | In the interval between said commence-enabling time and said 8:30 PM time, said head end is caused, … , to transmit a particular enabling SPAM message that consists of … particular enable-CC13 instructions and particular enable-WSW instructions that include particular enable-WSW-programming information, and an end of file signal **on the frequency of said master control channel.** (Hereinafter said message is called the "local-cable-enabling-message (#7).")<br>In the fashions described above, so transmitting said SPAM message causes signal processor, 200, at decoder, 30, (to which said master control channel is inputted), to detect the information of said message, ….<br><br>… said "Wall Street Week" program when transmission of said program on cable cable 13 commences. |

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| | | Page 290 lines 28-29. | …particular master cable control channel (that may or may not be cable channel 13) from the multi-channel cable system.… |
| Column 13 lines 61-62. | …or some combination, as with signal processor **106** in FIG **4C**. | Page 291 lines 9-28. | In the interval between said commence-enabling time and said 8:30 PM time, said head end is caused, … , to transmit a particular enabling SPAM message that consists of … particular enable-CC13 instructions and particular enable-WSW instructions that include particular enable-WSW-programming information, and an end of file signal **on the frequency of said master control channel.** (Hereinafter said message is called the "local-cable-enabling-message (#7).")<br>In the fashions described above, so transmitting said SPAM message causes signal processor, 200, at decoder, 30, (to which said master control channel is inputted), to detect the information of said message, select the information of the execution segment in said message, and determine that said selected information matches the aforementioned instance of enable-next-program-on-CC13 information at said particular controlled-function-invoking information location.<br><br>… "Wall Street Week" program when transmission of said program on cable cable 13 commences.<br><br>…particular master cable control channel (that may or may not be cable channel 13) from the multi-channel cable system…<br><br>Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information of the aforementioned video … from said tuner, 215, … to decryptor, 224, thereby causing said decryptor, 224, to receive the information of said video portion … , to decrypt said information, and to transfer decrypted information of said video … to matrix switch, 258. Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information inputted from decryptor, 224, to the output that that outputs to signal processor, 200, thereby causing signal processor, 200, to receive said information …. |
| Column 13 lines 63-68. | However, FIGs **4A**, **4B**, and **4C** do not fully illustrate this point because these figures do not reveal that the question of | Page 149 line 27 to page 150 line 6. | Decryptor, 10, commences receiving said information, decrypting it using said key J information and transferring it |

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| | the need for decryption prior to reaching the signal processor depends, among other things, on where the signal or signals are placed in the incoming transmission. | | to controller, 12, as quickly as controller, 12, accepts it. The process of decryption proceeds in a particular fashion. Said decrypt-a-00-header-message instructions cause controller, 20, to cause decryptor, 10, to transfer the first H bits without decrypting or altering said bits in any fashion, to decrypt and transfer the next X bits, to transfer the next L bits without decrypting or altering said bits, to decrypt and transfer the next MMS-L bits, and finally, to transfer any bits remaining after the last of said MMS-L bits without decrypting or altering said bits. In this fashion, the cadence information in said message, which is not encrypted, is transferred by decryptor, 10, to controller, 12, without alteration. |
| Column 13 line 68 to column 14 line 1. | A decrypter does not necessarily decrypt the entire transmission. | Page 149 line 27 to page 150 line 6. | Decryptor, 10, commences receiving said information, decrypting it using said key J information and transferring it to controller, 12, as quickly as controller, 12, accepts it. The process of decryption proceeds in a particular fashion. Said decrypt-a-00-header-message instructions cause controller, 20, to cause decryptor, 10, to transfer the first H bits without decrypting or altering said bits in any fashion, to decrypt and transfer the next X bits, to transfer the next L bits without decrypting or altering said bits, to decrypt and transfer the next MMS-L bits, and finally, to transfer any bits remaining after the last of said MMS-L bits without decrypting or altering said bits. In this fashion, the cadence information in said message, which is not encrypted, is transferred by decryptor, 10, to controller, 12, without alteration. |

**XIV. COLUMN 14**

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| Column 14 lines 1-2. | Encrypted transmissions may be only partially encrypted. | Page 288 line 30 to page 289 line 4. | In example #7, the program originating studio that originates the "Wall Street Week" transmission transmits a television signal that consists of so-called "digital video" and "digital audio," well known in the art. Prior to being transmitted, the digital video information is doubly encrypted, … The digital audio is transmitted in the clear. |
| Column 14 lines 2-3. | For example, only the video portion of the transmission may be encrypted. | Page 288 line 33 to page 289 line 3. | Prior to being transmitted, the digital video information is doubly encrypted, … The digital audio is transmitted in the clear. |
| Column 14 lines 4. | The audio portion may remain unencrypted. | Page 289 lines 3-4. | The digital audio is transmitted in the clear. |
| Column 14 lines 4-9. | In such a circumstance, a connection such as that shown in FIG **4B** could pass unencrypted signals to signal processor | Page 297 lines 20-32. | Subsequently, but still in the interval between said commence-enabling time and said 8:30 PM time, said |

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| | **103**, while passing a transmission unsuitable for satisfactory viewing, if the signals were placed in the audio portion of the overall transmission. | | program originating studio **embeds in the audio** portion and transmits a particular SPAM message that consists of … particular 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions as the information segment information, and an end of file signal. (Hereinafter said message is called the "1st-WSW-program-enabling-message (#7).")<br>In the fashions described above, so transmitting said SPAM message causes signal processor, 200, … to detect the information of said message … |
| Column 14 lines 10-12. | …a method that provides a signal or signals to signal processor, **106**, prior to decryption… | Page 291 lines 9-24. | In the interval between said commence-enabling time and said 8:30 PM time, said head end is caused, in a predetermined fashion, to transmit a particular enabling SPAM message that consists of … enable-CC13 instructions and … enable-WSW instructions … on the frequency of said master control channel. (Hereinafter said message is called the "local- cable-enabling-message (#7).")<br>In the fashions described above, so transmitting said SPAM message causes signal processor, 200, at decoder, 30, (to which said master control channel is inputted), to detect the information of said message,…. |
| Column 14 lines 12-14. | …which signal or signals enables decryptor/interruptor, **107**, to decrypt and/or pass programing transmissions it receives… | Page 294 line 28 to page 295 line 34. | Resulting in a match causes controller, 20, to execute a particular portion of said enable-CC13 instructions.<br>Executing the instructions of said portion causes controller, 20, in the predetermined fashion of the said portion, to cause selected apparatus of the station of Fig. 4 to receive the cable channel 13 transmission, to cause selected apparatus to decrypt the audio portion of said transmission, … thereby causing said tuner, 215, to receive the information of cable channel 13 and output the audio and video portions of said information to matrix switch, 258, on the separate audio and video outputs of said tuner, 215. Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information of said audio portion inputted from said tuner, 215, to the output that outputs to a selected decryptor, 107, thereby causing said decryptor, 107, to receive the information of said audio portion (said information being, as explained above, encrypted digital audio). Automatically, controller, 20, … causes decryptor, 107, to commence decrypting its received audio information, … |
| Column 14 lines 14-17. | …then signal processor, **106**, searches in a predetermined fashion for a second signal or set of signals in the decrypted output of decryptor/interruptor, **107**. | Page 296 lines 3-23. | Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information inputted from decryptor, 107, to the output that that outputs to signal processor, 200, thereby |

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| | | | causing signal processor, 200, to receive said information at a particular third alternate contact of switch, 1, (that is not shown in Fig. 2). Automatically, controller, 20, ... causes switch, 1, to connect to said third contact, thereby inputting said information to mixer, 3; and causes mixer, 3, (by control transmission means via oscillator, 6) to transfer said information without any modification; causes the control processor, 39J, of decoder, 30, to cause the filter, 31, and modulator, 32, to transfer said information without any modification; causes said control processor, 39J, ... to cause digital detector, 38, to commence inputting detected information to controller, 39; and causes said control processor, 39J, to commence waiting to receive the header information of a SPAM message. |
| | | Page 300 lines 10-21. | In due course, but still before said 8:30 PM time, said program originating studio embeds in the video portion and transmits particular SPAM check information that is not a SPAM message and consists only of a particular check sequence of binary information followed by an end of file signal. (Hereinafter said SPAM check information is called the "1st- WSW-decryption-check (#7).") ...<br>Receiving the binary information of said check sequence at decoder, 30, causes digital detector, 38, to detect said information and causes control processor, 39J, to.... |
| Column 14 lines 17-21. | If this second signal or set of signals fails to appear in the form or forms and place or places and time or times that signal processor, **106**, expects, signal processor, **106**, can respond in a predetermined fashion and generate... | Page 301 lines 4-31. | (Simultaneously other stations compare selected information of said check sequence to selected information of said 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions. At each station where a match fails to occur--which indicates that a decryptor, 224, is not decrypting its received information correctly and suggests that the preprogrammed SPAM operating information of said station may have been tampered with--not resulting in a match causes the controller, 20, of said station ... then to transmit the aforementioned appearance-of-tampering information together with complete information of the unique digital code that identifies said station uniquely. ... thereby disabling said apparatus.) |
| Column 14 lines 21-22. | ...and record in digital recorder, **16** (referring to Fig. **1**),... | Page 31 line 30 to page 32 line 2. | Buffer/comparator, 14, receives signal information that is meter information and/or monitor information from controller, 12, and from other inputs; organizes said received information into meter records and/or monitor records (called, in aggregate, hereinafter, "signal records") in a |

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| | | | predetermined fashion or fashions; and transmits said signal records to a digital recorder, 16, and/or to one or more remote sites. |
| Column 14 lines 22-25. | ...information that reports this fact in a predetermined fashion and/or transfer this information immediately to a remote site by telephone means and/or ... | Page 301 lines 4-25. | ... , then to ... , to cause the auto dialer, 24, and telephone connection, 22, of said station to establish telephone communications with a particular predetermined remote station, in the fashion described above, and causes controller, 20, then to transmit the aforementioned appearance-of-tampering information together with complete information of the unique digital code that identifies said station uniquely. ... |
| Column 14 lines 25-27. | generate and transmit to decryptor/interruptor, **107**, instructions that disable decryptor/interruptor, **107**. | Page 311 line 33 to page 312 line 4.<br><br>Page 301 lines 4-31. | And for example, determining that a local station is not preprogrammed properly and/or that decryption ... apparatus are not functioning correctly may cause apparatus of said station to perform other steps of disabling and/or communicating--eg., the local apparatus may disable local apparatus selectively and only partially by, for example, preventing a decoder, ...<br><br>(Simultaneously other stations compare selected information of said check sequence to selected information of said 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions. At each station where a match fails to occur--which indicates that a decryptor, 224, is not decrypting its received information correctly and suggests that the preprogrammed SPAM operating information of said station may have been tampered with--not resulting in a match causes the controller, 20, of said station to cause all information of said 1st-WSW-program- enabling-message (#7) to be erased from all memory of said station ... thereby disabling said apparatus.) |
| Column 14 lines 28-32. | FIG **4D** shows that a multi-stage decryption/inter- ruption process may be used in which transmissions must be processed by one or more additional decryptor/interruptors, **111**, that follow decryptor/interruptor, **110**. | Page 299 lines 13-27. | Automatically, controller, 20, transfers said decryption cipher key Ba information to a selected decryptor, 224, and causes decryptor, 224, to commence decrypting any received information, using said key information and selected decryption cipher algorithm B, and outputting decrypted information to matrix switch, 258. Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information of the aforementioned video output inputted from said tuner, 215, to the output that outputs to decryptor, 224, thereby |

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| | | | causing said decryptor, 224, to receive the information of said video portion (said information being, as explained above, encrypted digital video), to decrypt said information, and to transfer decrypted information of said video portion to matrix switch, 258. |
| | | Page 305 lines 9-31. | Executing said 2nd-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions causes controller, 20, in the predetermined fashion of said instructions, … to affect a second and last stage of decrypting the digital video information of the "Wall Street Week" program transmission. … Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, … to commence transferring the information inputted from decryptor, 224, to the output that outputs … to decryptor, 231; … |
| | | Page 308 lines 19-20. | …indicating that decryptors, 224 and 231, are decrypting received information correctly. |
| Column 14 lines 33-35. | FIG **4E** illustrates that the signal processor, **112**, can monitor multiple channels and pass instructions to multiple decryptor/interruptors,… | Page 29 lines 8-15. | At switch, 1, and mixers, 2 and 3, signal processor, 26, monitors all frequencies or channels available for reception at the subscriber station of Fig. 2 to identify available programming. The inputted information is the entire range of frequencies or channels transmitted on the cable and the entire range of broadcast television transmissions available to a local television antenna of conventional design. |
| | | Page 287 lines 22-29. | As Fig. 4 shows, signal processor, 200, controls all the aforementioned apparatus. Signal processor, 200, controls … decryptors, 107, 224 and 230; … |
| Column 14 lines 35-37. | …each of which processes fewer channels than the multiple channels processed by signal processor, **112**. | Page 299 lines 13-27. | Automatically, controller, 20, … causes decryptor, 224, to commence decrypting any received information, … and outputting decrypted information to matrix switch, 258. Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer … the aforementioned video output inputted from said tuner, 215, to the output that outputs to decryptor, 224, thereby causing said decryptor, 224, to receive the information of said video portion (said information being, as explained above, encrypted digital video), to decrypt said information, and to transfer decrypted information of said video portion to matrix switch, 258. |
| | | Page 305 lines 9-32. | Executing said 2nd-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions causes controller, 20, … to commence |

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| | | | transferring the information inputted from decryptor, 224, to the output that outputs to signal stripper, 229; to commence transferring the information inputted from signal stripper, 229, to the output that outputs to signal generator, 230; to commence transferring the information inputted from signal generator, 230, to the output that outputs to decryptor, 231; and to commence transferring the information inputted from decryptor, 231, to .... |
| | | Page 29, lines 8-11 | At switch, 1, and mixers, 2 and 3, signal processor, 26, monitors all frequencies or channels available for reception at the subscriber station of Fig. 2 to identify available programming. |
| Column 14 lines 37-39. | FIG **4E** illustrates how signals transmitted on one channel can govern the decryption and/or transfer of another channel. | Page 291 lines 10-24. | ...said head end is caused, in a predetermined fashion, to transmit a particular enabling SPAM message that consists of ... enable-CC13 instructions ... on the frequency of said master control channel. (Hereinafter said message is called the "local- cable-enabling-message (#7).")<br>In the fashions described above, so transmitting said SPAM message causes signal processor, 200, at decoder, 30, (to which said master control channel is inputted), to detect the information of said message,... |
| | | Page 289 lines 25-27. | ... said "Wall Street Week" program when transmission of said program on cable cable 13 commences. ...<br><br>...to select information of a particular master cable control channel (that may or may not be cable channel 13) from the multi-channel cable system... |
| | | Page 290 lines 27-29. | Resulting in a match causes controller, 20, to execute a particular portion of said enable-CC13 instructions.<br>Executing the instructions of said portion causes controller, 20, in the predetermined fashion of the said portion, to cause selected apparatus of the station of Fig. 4 to receive the cable channel 13 transmission, to cause selected apparatus to decrypt the audio portion of said transmission, ... |
| | | Page 294 lines 28-35. | |
| Column 14 lines 39-41. | Signal processor, **112**, receives, evaluates, and processes a multiple channel transmission from cable transmission facility, **113**. | Page 15 lines 7-31. | In the present invention, particular signal processing apparatus (hereinafter called the "signal processor") detect signals and, ... The scanners/switches, working in parallel or series or combinations, transfer the transmissions to |

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| | | | receiver/decoder/detectors that **identify** signals encoded in programming transmissions and convert the encoded signals to digital information; **decryptors that may** … and one or more processor/monitors and/or buffer/comparators that organize and transfer the information stream. The processors and buffers can have inputs from each of the receiver/detector lines and **evaluate** information continuously. From the processors and buffers, the signals may be **transferred** to external equipment such as computers, … |
| | | 289 lines 12-15. | In example #7, the intermediate station that retransmits "Wall Street Week" program information to the subscriber station of Fig. 4 is a cable television system head end (such as the head end of Fig. 6). |
| Column 14 lines 42-43. | Cable converter box, **114**, of which many types are now available,… | Page 295 line 8. | …converter box, 201, …. |
| Column 14 lines 43-44. | …with means for informing signal processor, **112**, which channel of programing it is transferring,… | Page 295 line 6 to page 296 line 7. | Then, automatically, controller, 20, causes a selected tuner, 214, to tune to the frequency of cable channel 13, thereby causing its associated converter box, 201, to convert its received information of said frequency (which information is received by means of its multi-channel cable system transmission input) to a selected output frequency and transfer said information;… thereby causing signal processor, 200, to receive said information …. |
| Column 14 lines 45-46. | …receives the same multi-channel transmission and transfers one channel to decryptor/interruptor, **115**. | Page 295 lines 6-29. | Then, automatically, controller, 20, causes a selected tuner, 214, to tune to the frequency of cable channel 13, thereby causing its associated converter box, 201, to convert its received information of said frequency (which information is received by means of its multi-channel cable system transmission input) to a selected output frequency and transfer said information at said frequency to matrix switch, 258. … Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information inputted from said box, 201, to the output that outputs to television tuner, 215, and causes said tuner, 215, to tune to said selected frequency, thereby causing said tuner, 215, to receive the information of cable channel 13 and output the audio and video portions of said information to matrix switch, 258, on the separate audio and video outputs of said tuner, 215. Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information of said audio portion inputted from said tuner, 215, to the |

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| | | | output that outputs to a selected decryptor, 107, thereby causing said decryptor, 107, to receive the information of said audio portion.... |
| Column 14 lines 46-49. | The signal or signals necessary for the decryption of the channel that box, **114**, passes to decryptor/interruptor, **115**,... | Page 299 lines 13-25. | Automatically, controller, 20, transfers said decryption cipher key Ba information to a selected decryptor, 224, and causes decryptor, 224, to commence decrypting any received information, using said key information and selected decryption cipher algorithm B, and outputting decrypted information to matrix switch, 258. Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information of the aforementioned video output inputted from said tuner, 215, to the output that outputs to decryptor, 224, thereby causing said decryptor, 224, to receive the information of said video portion (said information being, as explained above, encrypted digital video), to decrypt said information,.... |
| Column 14 lines 49-50. | ...in this case, is not located in the channel transmission. | Page 298 line 34 to page 299 line 1. | At the station of Fig. 4, the preprogrammed information of said sixteen contiguous bit locations is decryption cipher key Ba. |
| Column 14 lines 50-51. | They may be preprogramed into the signal processor (for example,... | Page 299 lines 13-17. | Automatically, controller, 20, transfers said decryption cipher **key Ba** information to a selected decryptor, 224, and causes decryptor, 224, to commence decrypting any received information, using said key information and selected decryption cipher algorithm B,.... |
| | | Page 298 line 33 to page 299 line 1. | At the station of Fig. 4, the preprogrammed information of said sixteen contiguous bit locations is decryption cipher **key Ba.** |
| Column 14 lines 51-52. | ...in programable randon access memory controller, **20**, in Fig. **1**)... | Page 293 line 20. | ...such as, for example, the RAM of controller, 20;.... |
| Column 14 lines 52-54. | ...or they may be transmitted in a channel other than the channel being transferred from box, **114**. | Page 291 lines 10-20. | ...said head end is caused, in a predetermined fashion, to transmit a particular enabling SPAM message that consists of ... **enable-CC13 instructions** and ... enable-WSW instructions that include particular enable-WSW-programming information, ... **on the frequency of said master control channel.** (Hereinafter said message is called the "local- cable-enabling-message (#7).") ... |
| | | Page 289 lines 25-27. | ... said "Wall Street Week" program when transmission of said program on cable cable 13 commences. ... |

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| | | Page 290 lines 28-29. | ...particular master cable control channel (that may or *may not be cable channel 13*) from the multi-channel cable system.... |
| | | Page 294 lines 28-35. | Resulting in a match causes controller, 20, to execute a particular **portion of said enable-CC13 instructions.** Executing the instructions of said portion causes controller, 20, in the predetermined fashion of the said portion, to cause selected apparatus of the station of Fig. 4 to receive the cable channel 13 transmission, to cause selected apparatus to decrypt the audio portion of said transmission,.... |
| Column 14 lines 54-55. | If signal processor, **112**, has been preprogramed with the signal or signals... | Page 298 line 33 to page 299 line 1. | At the station of Fig. 4, the preprogrammed information of said sixteen contiguous bit locations is decryption cipher key Ba. |
| Column 14 lines 55-58. | ...or if it has been informed of the predetermined fashion for identifying and processing the the needed signal or signals in the incoming transmission from facility, **113**,... | Page 289 line 22 to page 290 line 10. | In example #7, the controller, 20, of the signal processor, 200, of Fig. 4 is preprogrammed at a particular time with particular information that indicates that the subscriber of said station wishes to view said "Wall Street Week" program when transmission of said program on cable cable 13 commences. ... Receiving any given instance of please-fully-enable-WSW-on-CC13-at-particular-8:30 information causes controller, 20, in a predetermined fashion, to select particular WSW-on- CC13-at-particular-8:30 information in said received information, record said selected information at particular memory, and execute particular receive-authorizing-info-at- appointed-time instructions. ... |
| Column 14 lines 58-59. | ...for example, where to look for the signals... | Page 290 lines 11-12. | In a predetermined fashion, executing said instructions causes controller, 20,.... |
| | | Page 290 lines 26-30. | ...causes the oscillator, 6, then to cause switch, 1, and mixer, 3, to select information of a particular master cable control channel (that may or may not be cable channel 13) from the multi-channel cable system transmission inputted to signal processor, 200,.... |
| | | OR Page 298 lines 17-18. | Executing said 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions causes controller, 20,.... |
| | | Page 298 line 34 to page 299 line 1. | At the station of Fig. 4, the preprogrammed information of said sixteen contiguous bit locations is decryption cipher key |

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| | | | Ba. … |
| Column 14 line 59. | …and when… | Page 290 lines 11-17.<br><br>OR<br><br>Page 297 lines 20-21. | In a predetermined fashion, executing said instructions causes controller, 20, causes prepare to receive a particular enabling SPAM message at a particular time. Automatically, controller, 20, checks the time of the clock, 18, of signal processor, 200, periodically. At a particular commence-enabling time that is a predetermined interval prior to the aforementioned 8:30 PM time….<br><br>Subsequently, but still in the interval between said commence-enabling time and said 8:30 PM time, …. |
| Column 14 line 59. | …and how,… | Page 290 lines 11-12,<br><br>lines 21-26.<br><br>Page 291 lines 21-28. | In a predetermined fashion, executing said instructions causes controller, 20,….<br><br>….transmits particular preprogrammed enable-next-program-on-CC13 information to the control processor, 39J, of said decoder, 30, and causes said control processor, 39J, to place one instance of said information at a particular controlled-function-invoking information location; causes the oscillator, 6,….<br><br>In the fashions described above, so transmitting said SPAM message causes signal processor, 200, at decoder, 30, (to which said master control channel is inputted), to detect the information of said message, select the information of the execution segment in said message, and determine that said selected information matches the aforementioned instance of enable-next-program-on-CC13 information at said particular controlled-function-invoking information location. … |
| Column 14 lines 59-61. | …signal processor, **112**, can transfer the signal to decryptor/interruptor, **115**. | Page 295 line 30 to page 296 line 1.<br><br>Page 299 lines 13-18. | Automatically, controller, 20, selects information of cipher key Ca from among the information of said portion; transfers said cipher key information to decryptor, 107; and causes decryptor, 107, to commence decrypting its received audio information, using said key information and selected decryption cipher algorithm C, and outputting decrypted information of the audio portion….<br><br>Automatically, controller, 20, transfers said decryption cipher key Ba information to a selected decryptor, 224, and causes decryptor, 224, to commence decrypting any received information, using said key information and selected decryption cipher algorithm B, and outputting decrypted |

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| | | | information to matrix switch, 258. … |
| Column 14 line 61 to column 15 line 1. | The tuner, **119**, informs signal processor, **112**, what channel box, **114**, is switched to whenever it is switched or turned on. Signal processor, **112**, receives this information probably at buffer/comparator, **8** (referring to Fig. **1**), which signal processor, **112**, processes the signal from tuner, **119**, in a predetermined fashion that causes the signal or signals that relate to the necessary proper operation of decryptor/interruptor, **115**. | Page 295 line 6 to page 296 line 7. | Then, automatically, controller, 20, causes a selected tuner, 214, to tune to the frequency of cable channel 13, thereby causing its associated converter box, 201, to convert its received information of said frequency (which information is received by means of its multi-channel cable system transmission input) to a selected output frequency and transfer said information;… thereby causing signal processor, 200, to receive said information …. |

**XV. COLUMN 15**

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| Column 15 lines 1-4. | If signal processor, **112**, can identify, processes, and transfer the needed signal or signals, decryptor/interruptor, **115**, can decrypt and/or transfer the incoming transmission from box, **114**, satisfactorily. | Page 291 lines 21-32. | In the fashions described above, so transmitting said SPAM message causes signal processor, 200, at decoder, 30, (to which said master control channel is inputted), to detect the information of said message, select the information of the execution segment in said message, and determine that said selected information matches the aforementioned instance of enable-next-program-on-CC13 information at said particular controlled-function-invoking information location. So determining a match causes the control processor, 39J, to execute particular preprogrammed transfer-this-message-to-controller-20 instructions that are associated with the instance of information at said particular location.<br><br>Page 294 lines 28-35. Resulting in a match causes controller, 20, to execute a particular portion of said enable-CC13 instructions. Executing the instructions of said portion causes controller, 20, in the predetermined fashion of the said portion, to cause selected apparatus of the station of Fig. 4 to receive the cable channel 13 transmission, to cause selected apparatus to decrypt the audio portion of said transmission,…. |
| Column 15 lines 4-7. | If signal processor, **112**, cannot transfer the needed signal or signals, decryptor/interruptor, **115**, cannot decrypt and/or transfer the programing transmission satisfactorily. | Page 301 lines 6-10. | At each station where a match fails to occur--which indicates that a decryptor, 224, is not decrypting its received information correctly and suggests that the preprogrammed SPAM operating information of said station may have been tampered with…. |
| Column 15 lines 8-9. | FIG **4E** also illustrates how it may be necessary to decrypt a programing transmission on one channel… | Page 294 lines 30-35. | Executing the instructions of said portion causes controller, 20, in the predetermined fashion of the said portion, to cause selected apparatus of the station of Fig. 4 to |

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| | | | receive the cable channel 13 transmission, to cause selected apparatus to decrypt the audio portion of said transmission,…. |
| | | Page 295 lines 6-30. | Then, automatically, controller, 20, causes a selected tuner, 214, to tune to the frequency of cable channel 13, thereby causing its associated converter box, 201, to convert its received information of said frequency (which information is received by means of its multi-channel cable system transmission input) to a selected output frequency and transfer said information at said frequency to matrix switch, 258. … Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information of said audio portion … to a selected decryptor, 107, thereby causing said decryptor, 107, to receive the information of said audio portion (said information being, as explained above, encrypted digital audio). |
| Column 15 lines 9-11. | …in order to identify and process correctly the programing transmitted on another. | Page 300 lines 10-12, | In due course, but still before said 8:30 PM time, said program originating studio embeds in the video portion and transmits particular SPAM check information…. |
| | | Page 300 line 30 to page 301 line 3. | Receiving said check-data-loaded signal causes controller, 20, under control of said 1st-stage-enable-WSW- program instructions, to cause the control processor, 39J, of decoder, 30, to transfer to controller, 20, selected information of said check sequence of binary information and compare said selected information to selected information of said 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions. A match occurs at the station of Fig 4, indicating that decryptor, 224, is decrypting its received information correctly. |
| | | Page 299 lines 19-23. | …controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information of the aforementioned video … to decryptor, 224, thereby causing said decryptor, 224, to receive the information of said video…. |
| Column 15 lines 11-12. | In Fig. **4E**, the signal or signals needed to operate decryptor/interruptor, **115**, correctly… | Page 298 lines 17-21. | Executing said 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions causes controller, 20, in the predetermined fashion of said instructions, to affect a first stage of decrypting the video information of the "Wall Street Week" program transmission. |
| | | Page 299 lines 13-18. | Automatically, controller, 20, transfers said decryption |

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| | | | cipher key Ba information to a selected decryptor, 224, and causes decryptor, 224, to commence decrypting any received information, using said key information and selected decryption cipher algorithm B, and outputting decrypted information to matrix switch, 258. |
| Column 15 lines 13-14. | …may be on a separate channel of programing that is, itself, encrypted in transmission. | Page 297 lines 20-29.<br><br>Page 294 lines 33-35. | Subsequently, but still in the interval between said commence-enabling time and said 8:30 PM time, said program originating studio embeds in the audio portion and transmits a particular SPAM message that consists of … 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions as the information segment information, and an …. (Hereinafter said message is called the "1st-WSW-program-enabling-message (#7).")<br><br>…to cause selected apparatus to decrypt the audio portion of said transmission, …. |
| Column 15 lines 14-15. | Signal processor, **112**, can transfer the correct signal or signals… | Page 297 line 28 to page 298 line 9. | (Hereinafter said message is called the "1st-WSW-program-enabling-message (#7).")<br>In the fashions described above, so transmitting said SPAM message causes signal processor, 200, … to execute the aforementioned transfer-this- message-to-controller-20 instructions.<br>Executing said instructions causes said control processor, 39J, to transfer the information of said message to controller, 20, in the fashion of the local-cable- enabling-message (#7). |
| Column 15 lines 15-16. | …only if cable converter box, **117**, is tuned to the proper channel and … | Page 295 lines 6-30. | Then, automatically, controller, 20, causes a selected tuner, 214, to tune to the frequency of cable channel 13, thereby causing its associated converter box, 201, to convert its received information of said frequency (which information is received by means of its multi-channel cable system transmission input) to a selected output frequency and transfer said information at said frequency to matrix switch, 258. … Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information of said audio portion … to a selected decryptor, 107, thereby causing said decryptor, 107, to receive the information of said audio portion (said information being, as explained above, encrypted digital audio). |
| Column 15 lines 17-19 | …decryptor/interruptor, **118**, can transfer a correctly decrypted transmission to signal processor, **112**, for processing. | Page 295 line 30 to page 296 line 6. | Automatically, controller, 20, selects information of cipher key Ca from among the information of said portion; transfers said cipher key information to decryptor, 107; and causes decryptor, 107, to commence decrypting its received audio |

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| | | | information, … and outputting decrypted information of the audio portion … to matrix switch, 258. Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information inputted from decryptor, 107, to the output that that outputs to signal processor, 200, …. |
| Column 15 lines 20-22. | In any of the cases illustrated in FIGs **4A** through **4E**, signal processors, **100**, **103**, **106**, **109**, and **112**, could also operate in a predetermined fashion… | Page 311 line 33 to page 312 line 2. | And for example, determining that a local station is not preprogrammed properly and/or that decryption, … apparatus are not functioning correctly may cause apparatus of said station to perform other steps of disabling and/or communicating…. |
| | | Page 293 lines 32-35. | At each station where a match fails to occur--which suggests that the preprogrammed SPAM operating information of said station has been tampered with in an unauthorized fashion…. |
| | | Page 301 lines 6-9. | … each station where a match fails to occur--which indicates that a decryptor, 224, is not decrypting its received information correctly…. |
| | | Page 308 line 35 to page 309 line 3. | At each station where a … a match does not result--which indicates that a decryptor, 224 or 231, is not decrypting its received information correctly…. |
| Column 15 lines 22-25. | …and telephone a remote site to get an additional signal or signals necessary for the proper decryption and/or transfer of incoming programing transmissions. | Page 312 lines 6-8. | …may interrogate remote station apparatus, by telephone, for cipher key and/or cipher algorithm instructions and information. |
| Column 15 line 26. | **Methods for Monitoring Reception and Operation** | *See generally* page 162 line 27 to page 193 line 10, and page 312, line 32 to page 324 line 5. | **Monitoring Receiver Station Reception and Operation** |
| Column 15 lines 27-30. | FIG 5 illustrates methods for monitoring reception and operation which methods can be used to gather statistics on programing usage and associated uses of other data transmissions and equipment. | Page 28 lines 25-29. | [Signal processor 200 in Fig. 7 and elsewhere] has capacity, at each station, for receiving monitor information that identifies what programming is available, what programming is used, and how said programming is used and capacity for assembling and retaining monitor records that document said availability and usage. |
| | | Page 312 line 33 to page 313 line 8. | Fig. 5 illustrates means and methods for monitoring receiver station reception and use of programming and modes of receiver station operation … The means and methods facilitate the collection of statistics that identify not only what programming is received and displayed at given subscriber stations but also, for example, which local |

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| | | | apparatus receives programming and which displays programming, how received programming is processed, what local apparatus is controlled in the course of processing .... |
| Column 15 lines 30-32. | Such statistics are necessary, for example, in the development of television program ratings. | Page 28 lines 29-35.<br><br>Page 162 lines 31-34. | [Signal processor 200 in Fig. 7 and elsewhere] has capacity for transferring ... said monitor records automatically to one or more remote so-called "ratings" stations that collect statistical data on programming availability and usage.<br><br>... signal processing apparatus and methods are used to collect monitor information for so-called "program ratings" (such as so-called "Nielsen ratings") that estimate the sizes of television (or radio) program audiences. |
| Column 15 lines 33-39. | FIG 5 shows two conventional TV sets, 132 and 144, a conventional video cassette recorder, 135, a conventional videodisc player, 137, a conventional radio, 141, a conventional microcomputer, 142, a conventional data printer, 146, and a television set, 148, that is capable of displaying two different television programing transmissions at once. | Page 313 line 16 to page 314 line 16. | Fig. 5 shows a variety of input apparatus with capacity for inputting programming (including SPAM information) selectively, via matrix switch, 258, to apparatus of the subscriber station of Fig. 5, intermediate apparatus with capacity for processing and/or recording inputted programming selectively, and output apparatus for displaying or otherwise outputting programming selectively to human senses.<br>Input apparatus include ... Laser disc player, 232, ... videodisc player") ...<br>Intermediate apparatus include microcomputer, 205, radio tuner & amplifier, 213, TV tuner, 215, audio recorder/player, 255, and video recorder/player, 217, all of which are well known in the art ....<br>Output apparatus that display or otherwise output programming selectively to human senses include, for example, TV monitor, 202M, multi-picture television monitor, 148, speaker system, 263, and printer, 221,.... |
| Column 15 lines 39-41. | This is only a representative group of equipment. Many other types of television and radio players and recorders could be included in FIG 5. | Page 314 lines 17-19. | (This is only a representative group of equipment; many other types of communications and computer apparatus could be included in Fig. 5.) |
| Column 15 lines 42-43. | Except for the videodisc player which neither records nor displays programing or other data,... | Page 313 lines 24-30. | Input apparatus include ... Laser disc player, 232, ... videodisc player") ... |
| Column 15 lines 43-44. | ...each unit has an appropriate associated signal decoder. | Page 314 lines 20-21. | Associated with each intermediate apparatus and output apparatus is one or more appropriate decoders. |
| Column 15 lines 44-46. | Each decoder is likely to be located physically inside its associated player/ recorder unit. | Page 314 lines 31-33. | At other output system, 261, is other decoder, 286. Each decoder is likely to be located physically inside the unit of its associated intermediate or output apparatus. |
| Column 15 lines 46-49. | Each is located at a point in the associated unit's circuitry where it receives every embedded signal on the programing | Page 315 lines 14-19. | In the preferred embodiment, each one of said decoders is located at a point in the circuitry of its associated apparatus |

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| | channel or data channel to which the unit is tuned... | | where said one receives (so as to detect all SPAM information on) the information of the selected frequency, channel or transmission to which its associated apparatus is tuned. |
| Column 15 lines 49-51. | ...for which signal the decoder is programed in a predetermined fashion to search. | Page 315 lines 20-24. | Each one of said decoders is preprogrammed to detect and transfer to said onboard controller, 14, via said bus means, the meter-monitor information of every unencrypted SPAM message in the transmission to which its associated apparatus is tuned. |
| Column 15 lines 52-56. | If a unit like the microcomputer can receive transmissions from more than one source or of more than one kind--television, radio, or other--it will have sufficient apparatus to monitor every channel and kind of transmission it can receive. | Page 317 lines 2-6. | If a given intermediate or output apparatus can receive transmissions from more than one source or of more than one kind--television, radio, or other--it will have sufficient apparatus to monitor every channel and kind of transmission it can receive. |
| Column 15 line 57. | The signals for which the decoders are monitoring... | Page 315 lines 20-24.<br><br>Page 44 lines 26-32. | Each one of said decoders is preprogrammed to detect and transfer to said onboard controller, 14, via said bus means, the meter-monitor information of every unencrypted SPAM message in the transmission to which its associated apparatus is tuned.<br><br>Commands often contain meter-monitor segments. Said segments contain meter information and/or monitor information, and the information of said segments causes subscriber station signal processor systems to assemble, record, and transmit meter records to remote billing stations and monitor records to remote ratings stations in fashions that are described more fully below. |
| Column 15 lines 58-60. | ...are likely to be unique digital codes that may identify each programing or data unit received and the source of each. | Page 49 lines 26-28.<br><br>Page 50 lines 14-20. | Meter-monitor segments contain meter information and/or monitor information. Examples of categories of such information include:<br><br>...unique codes for programming; ... and unique codes that identify the sources and suppliers of computer data. |
| Column 15 lines 60-62. | They may identify networks, broadcast stations, channels on cable systems, and possibly times of transmission. | Page 49 lines 26-28.<br><br>Page 50 lines 1-4. | Meter-monitor segments contain meter information and/or monitor information. Examples of categories of such information include:<br><br>...origins of transmissions (eg., network source stations, broadcast stations, cable head end stations); dates and times.... |
| Column 15 lines 62-63. | They may convey unique identifier codes for each program or commercial. | Page 49 lines 26-28. | Meter-monitor segments contain meter information and/or monitor information. Examples of categories of such |

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| | | Page 50 lines 6-7. | information include:<br><br>...unique identifier codes for each program unit (including commercials);.... |
| Column 15 lines 63-65. | In the case of data transmitted to the micro- computer, they may be unique codes that identify the source and suppliers of the data. | Page 49 lines 26-28.<br><br>Page 50 lines 19-20. | Meter-monitor segments contain meter information and/or monitor information. Examples of categories of such information include:....<br><br>...unique codes that identify the sources and suppliers of computer data. |
| Column 15 lines 65-68. | In the case of data received at the printer, they may identify publications, articles, publishers, distributors, advertise ments, etc. | Page 425 lines 35 to page 426 line 1.<br><br>Page 421 lines 13-15. | ...and causes said AT&T news item to be printed at said printer, 221.<br><br>...meter-monitor segment that contains the "program unit identification code" information of said AT&T news item and subject matter information of said binary information of "T",.... |
| Column 15 line 68- Column 16 line 2. | The decoders, 131, 136, 138, 143, 145, 147, 149, and 150, may search for many types of codes, and the types described here provide only examples. | Page 50 lines 23-26. | The categories listed here provide only examples. Other types of information can exist in meter information and/or in monitor information, as will become apparent in this full specification. |

**XVI. COLUMN 16**

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| Column 16 lines 3-4. | In FIG 5, each decoder receives every relevant signal received by its associated player or recorder unit. | Page 314 lines 34-35.<br><br>Page 315 lines 20-24. | At any given subscriber station, any given SPAM decoder may merely monitor the operation of its associated....<br><br>Each one of said decoders is preprogrammed to detect and transfer to said onboard controller, 14, via said bus means, the meter-monitor information of every unencrypted SPAM message in the transmission to which its associated apparatus is tuned. |
| Column 16 lines 5-10. | For example, TV set, 131, may receive programing from many sources including cable converter box, 133, video cassette recorder, 135, and videodisc player, 137. In every programing unit played on TV set, 132, TV decoder, 131, receives every signal for which it is instructed to search in a predetermined fashion and... | Page 313 lines 16-23. | Fig. 5 shows a variety of input apparatus with capacity for inputting programming (including SPAM information) selectively, via matrix switch, 258, to apparatus of the subscriber station of Fig. 5, intermediate apparatus with capacity for processing and/or recording inputted programming selectively, and output apparatus for displaying or otherwise outputting programming selectively to human senses. |

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| | | Page 314 lines 20-28. | Associated with each intermediate apparatus and output apparatus is one or more appropriate decoders. … At TV tuner, 215, is TV decoder, 282. … At TV monitor, 202M, is TV decoder, 145. |
| Column 16 lines 10-11. | …transfers the signals to signal processor, 130,… | Page 315 lines 6-8.<br><br>Page 315 lines 20-24. | Fig. 5 shows each decoder as having capacity for transferring monitor information to signal processor, 200, by bus communications means.<br><br>Each one of said decoders is preprogrammed to detect and transfer to said onboard controller, 14, via said bus means, the meter-monitor information of every unencrypted SPAM message in the transmission to which its associated apparatus is tuned. |
| Column 16 lines 11-13. | …which has means to identify the source decoder from which each signal that it receives comes. | Page 322 lines 33-35.<br><br>Page 174 lines 4-14. | …monitor information (#3) except that the source mark information identifies decoder, 282, rather than decoder, 203.<br><br>Under control of said instructions, said match causes control processor, 39J, to cause matrix switch, 39I, to commence transferring information from control processor, 39J, to buffer/comparator, 14, of signal processor, 200, (while said switch is simultaneously transferring information from control processor, 39J, to the CPU of microcomputer, 205); to transfer to said buffer/comparator, 14, header information that identifies a transmission of monitor information then particular decoder-203 information that is the source mark of said decoder, 203,…. |
| Column 16 lines 13-18. | On all programing recorded by video cassette recorder, 135, decoder, 136, receives every relevant signal and transfers such signals to signal processor 130. Radio signal decoder, 138, operates similarly for radio, 141. Other signal decoder, 143, for microcomputer 142. | Page 314 lines 20-26. | Associated with each intermediate apparatus and output apparatus is one or more appropriate decoders. At radio tuner & amplifier, 138, are radio decoder, 138, and other decoder, 281. … At video recorder/player, 217, is TV decoder, 218. At microcomputer, 205, is TV decoder, 203. |
| Column 16 lines 18-21. | TV signal decoder, 145, for TV set, 144 (which may receive programing inputs and associated signals generated or transferred by microcomputer, 142). | Page 322 line 26 – Page 323 line 11. | The programming of said "Wall Street Week" program is received at tuner, 215, and displayed at monitor, 202M. Accordingly, transmitting said messages will also cause the decoder associated with tuner, 215-- decoder, 282--to detect, process, and transmit monitor information of said messages to onboard controller, 14A, that is identical to said 1st monitor information (#3) and 2nd monitor information (#3) except that the source mark information identifies decoder, 282, rather than decoder, 203. Likewise, unless the Fig. 1B information overlaid at microcomputer, 205, covers and obliterates the embedded information of said messages that is |

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| | | | inputted from divider, 4, to microcomputer, 205, and would otherwise be transmitted to monitor, 202M, in the combined programming outputted by microcomputer, 205, (which covering and obliterating does not occur in example #3), transmitting said messages will also cause the decoder, 145, to detect, process, and transmit monitor information of said messages to onboard controller, 14A, that is also identical to said 1st and 2nd monitor information (#3) except that the source mark information identifies decoder, 145. |
| Column 16 lines 21-24. | Other signal decoder, 147, for printer 146. And TV signal decoders, 150 and 149, for each channel of programing received and displayed by multi-picture TV set, 148. | Page 314 lines 20-30. | Associated with each intermediate apparatus and output apparatus is one or more appropriate decoders. ... At multi-picture TV monitor, 148, are TV decoders, 149 and 150. ... At printer, 221, is other decoder, 227. |
| Column 16 lines 25-32. | One particular advantage of these methods for monitoring programing is that, by locating the identifier signals in the audio and/or video and/or other parts of the programing that are conventionally recorded by, for example, conventional video cassette recorders, these methods provide techniques for gathering statistics on what is recorded on video cassette recorders and on how people replay such recordings. | Page 319 lines 23-30. | One particular advantage of these methods for monitoring programming is that, by embedding the SPAM information in the audio and/or video and/or other parts of the programming that are conventionally recorded by, for example, conventional video cassette recorders, these methods provide techniques for gathering statistics on what is recorded, for example, on video and audio cassette recorders and on how people replay such recordings. |
| Column 16 lines 32-35. | For example, a person might instruct video cassette recorder, 135, automatically to record the NBC Network Nightly News as broadcast over station WNBC in New York City. | Page 319 lines 30-33. | For example, a subscriber might instruct video recorder/player, 217, automatically to record the NBC Network Nightly News as broadcast over station WNBC in New York City. |
| Column 16 lines 35-39. | Recorder, 135, might receive the programing over Manhattan Cable TV channel 4 and record the programing from 7:00 PM to 7:30 PM on the evening of July 15, 1985. | Page 319 line 33 – Page 320 line 2. | Recorder, 217, might receive the programming over Manhattan Cable TV channel 4 and record the programming at the time of original broadcast transmission--from 7:00 PM to 7:30 PM on the evening of July 15, 1985. |
| Column 16 lines 39-41. | Each discrete bit of this information could be conveyed to recorder, 135, in a signal unit or units in the programing so received and recorded. | Page 320 lines 2-8. | Each discrete bit of this information could be transmitted to the subscriber station of Fig. 5 in meter-monitor information ... embedded in the transmitted programming. So embedding and transmitting said meter-monitor information would cause recorder, 217, to record said information. |
| Column 16 lines 41-43. | Decoder, 136, would identify these signals and transfer them to signal processor, 130. | Page 320 lines 9-10. | ...decoder, 218, would detect said information and transfer said information to signal processor, 200, .... |
| Column 16 lines 43-45. | Subsequently, the person might play the recorded programing on TV set, 132, from 10:45 PM to 11:15 PM the same evening. | Page 320 lines 24-26. | Subsequently, the subscriber might play back the recorded programming and view said programming on TV monitor, 202M, from 10:45 PM to 11:15 PM the same evening. |
| Column 16 lines 45-47. | This time, TV signal decoder, 31, identifies the embedded signals and transfers them to signal processor, 131. | Page 320 lines 27-31. | So playing back and transmitting the recorded programming to monitor, 202M, would cause TV signal decoder, 145, to detect said meter-monitor information and transfer said |

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| | | | information, together with appropriate source mark information, to signal processor, 131…. |
| Column 16 lines 47-49. | Prerecorded video cassettes and videodiscs could also contain unique embedded codes that would identify their usage… | Page 321 lines 1-5. | Prerecorded, commercially distributed video and audio tapes, videodiscs, so-called "compact discs" of audio, and so-called "CD ROM" discs of data can also contain unique codes, embedded in the prerecorded programming, that identify the use and usage of said programming…. |
| Column 16 lines 49-50. | …(and could also transfer instructions to other external equipment). | Page 476 lines 18-22. | …this method enables any subscriber who records the transmission of said programming at a recorder/player, 217, to access the embedded information of said instructions automatically in this fashion whenever the recorded transmission of said programming is played back…. |
| | | Page 473 lines 14-17. | At the station of Figs. 7 and 7F, said message is detected at TV signal decoder, 145, and said execution segment information invokes particular controlled function instructions that cause said message to be transferred…. |
| Column 16 lines 51-54. | Signal processor, 130, would probably receive these signals from decoders, 131, 136, 138, 143, 145, 147, 149, and 150) at its buffer/comparator unit, 14 (referring to FIG. 1),… | Page 315 lines 6-10. | Fig. 5 shows each decoder as having capacity for transferring monitor information to signal processor, 200, by bus communications means. Said information is received (and processed) at signal processor, 200, by the onboard controller, 14A, …. |
| | | Page 32 lines 24-33. | (In circumstances where information collecting and processing functions are extensive--for example, when a given buffer/comparator, 14, must collect monitor information at a subscriber station with apparatus and/or communications flows that are extensive and complex--buffer/comparator, 14, may operate under control of a dedicated, so-called "on-board" controller, 14A, at buffer/comparator, 14, which is preprogrammed with appropriate control instructions and is controlled by controller, 20, similarly to the fashion in which controller, 12 is controlled by controller, 20.) |
| Column 16 lines 54-56. | …in a predetermined fashion that would permit signal processor, 130, to identify which decoder the individual signals come from… | Page 322 lines 33-35. | …that the source mark information identifies decoder, 282, rather than decoder, 203. |
| | | Page 174 lines 4-17. | Under control of said instructions, said match causes control processor, 39J, … to transfer to said buffer/comparator, 14, header information that identifies a transmission of monitor information then particular decoder-203 information that is the source mark of said decoder, 203,…. |

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| | | Page 178 lines 27-35. | Automatically, said instructions cause onboard controller, 14A, to compare the information at said source-mark-@14A memory, in a predetermined fashion, with particular pre-entered source-identification mark information that onboard controller, 14A, retains in memory associated with its pre-entered signal records of monitor information. A match results with that particular decoder-203 source mark information that is associated with the aforementioned record of the prior programming displayed at monitor, 202M. |
| Column 16 lines 56-57. | ...and, in a predetermined fashion, create a signal string... | Page 180 lines 1-3.<br><br>Page 297 line 15. | Then said process-monitor-info instructions cause onboard controller, 14A, to initiate a new monitor record that reflects the new "Wall Street Week" programming.<br><br>...creating a meter record that records the decryption.... |
| Column 16 lines 57-58. | ...by appending digital information to the received signal which information might... | Page 180 lines 4-15. | Automatically, said instructions cause onboard controller, 14A, in a predetermined fashion, to delete ... except the source mark information associated with said record; to record information of said first named instance of "program unit identification code" information (which is the "program unit identification code" of said "Wall Street Week" program to a particular "program unit identification code" location at said record location; to select particular information located at said SPAM-input- signal-@14A register memory and record information at said record location; to select particular preprogrammed record.... |
| Column 16 lines 59-61. | ...identify the individual decoder, 131, 136, 138, 143, 145, 147, 149, or 150 and the time of receipt at signal processor, 130. | Page 181 lines 8-14. | In a predetermined fashion, onboard controller, 14A, also records in a particular monitor record field location at said record location a particular display unit identification code that identifies monitor, 202M, as the display apparatus of said new monitor record. In a predetermined fashion, signal processor, 200, records date and time information received from clock, 18, in first and last particular time field... |
| Column 16 lines 61-62. | To minimize the use of data recorder, 16, buffer/comparator, 14,... | Page 323 lines 24-26. | In the preferred embodiment, to minimize unnecessary duplication, prior to retaining monitor information in signal records, onboard controller, 14A, is preprogrammed to.... |
| Column 16 lines 62-64. | ...may evaluate signals in a predetermined fashion and discard some signals rather than passing them to the recorder, 16. | Page 180 lines 1-2.<br><br>Page 180 lines 13-15. | Then said process-monitor-info instructions cause onboard controller, 14A, to initiate a new monitor record....<br><br>...select particular information located at said SPAM-input-signal-@14A register memory and record information at said record location; to select particular preprogrammed record.... |

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| | | Page 180 lines 20-21. | ...finally, to discard all unrecorded information of said 1st monitor information (#3).... |
| Column 16 lines 64-66. | It may compare each signal from a given source such as decoder, 131, with other signals received earlier from the same source. | Page 178 lines 27-35. | Automatically, said instructions cause onboard controller, 14A, to compare the information at said source-mark-@14A memory, in a predetermined fashion, with particular pre-entered source-identification mark information that onboard controller, 14A, retains in memory associated with its pre-entered signal records of monitor information. A match results with that particular decoder-203 source mark information that is associated with the aforementioned record of the prior programming displayed at monitor, 202M. |
| Column 16 lines 66-67. | It may only count incoming duplicate signals... | Page 32 lines 9-12. | To avoid overloading digital recorder, 16, with duplicate data, buffer/comparator, 14, has means for counting and/or discarding duplicate instances of particular signal information.... |
| Column 16 lines 67 to column 17 line 1. | ...or it may append a time code to the end of the basic signal string formed around the first received signal ... | Page 181 lines 12-15. | In a predetermined fashion, signal processor, 200, records date and time information received from clock, 18, in first and last particular time field locations.... |

**XVII. COLUMN 17**

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| Column 17 lines 1-4. | ...and alter this time designation each time a new duplicate signal is identified so that the time code identifies the time of receipt of the last duplicate signal. | Page 191 lines 11-21. | ...onboard controller, 14A, to locate the instance of "program unit identification code" information at said SPAM-input- signal-@14A register memory, in the fashion described above; to locate the instance of "program unit identification code" information in the aforementioned new monitor record; and to compare said first named instance to said second named instance. A match results. Under control of said process- monitor-info instructions, said match causes onboard controller, 14A, to record date and time information, received from clock, 18, at the aforementioned last particular time field of said new monitor record and, in a .... |
| Column 17 lines 4-6. | Whatever method is used, the buffer/comparator, 14, may discard all duplicate signals received. | Page 32 lines 9-12. | To avoid overloading digital recorder, 16, with duplicate data, buffer/comparator, 14, has means for counting and/or discarding duplicate instances of particular signal information ... |
| Column 17 lines 6-9. | At a time when buffer/comparator, 14, determines in a predetermined fashion that it will receive no further duplicate signals, it transfers the full signal string to recorder, 16. | Page 179 lines 14-24. | Automatically, said process- monitor-info instructions cause onboard controller, 14A, in a predetermined fashion, to locate the instance of "program unit identification code" information in said record of the prior programming |

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| | | | displayed at monitor, 202M, and to compare said first named instance of "program unit identification code" information to said second named instance. No match results. Not resulting in a match causes onboard controller, 14A, to cause signal processor, 200, to record said said record of prior programming at recorder, 16. |
| Column 17 lines 10-12. | Signal divider, 139, illustrates another type of monitoring that signal processing apparatus and methods can facilitate. | Page 315 lines 25-28. | In Fig. 5, decoder, 203, which is part of the signal processor system of the station of Fig. 5, not only monitors the operation of its associated apparatus, microcomputer, 205, but also controls said apparatus,.... |
| Column 17 lines 12-13. | Signal divider, 139, monitors the use of signals rather than the use of programing. | Page 315 lines 25-30. | In Fig. 5, decoder, 203, which is part of the signal processor system of the station of Fig. 5, not only monitors the operation of its associated apparatus, microcomputer, 205, but also controls said apparatus, in the fashions described above, in the execution of SPAM controlled functions. |
| Column 17 lines 13-16. | Every instruction or information signal transmitted from processor, 140, to microcomputer, 142, is also transmitted to signal processor, 130, ... | Page 315 line 30 to 316 line 6. | Decoder, 203, has means for detecting SPAM information in any programming transmission inputted to its associated apparatus, microcomputer, 205, and not only for detecting and transferring to said onboard controller, 14, via said bus means, the meter-monitor information of every unencrypted SPAM message of said transmissions but also for inputting selected detected information to microcomputer, 205, and for controlling microcomputer, 205, in selected fashions. (Fig. 5 also shows that decoder, 203, has capacity for inputting detected information to signal processor, 200, and for receiving from and transferring control information to signal processor, 200.) |
| Column 17 lines 16-17. | ... to be handled, recorded, and transmitted to a remote site with all other monitor information. | Page 28 lines 25-35 | [Signal processor ... 200 in Fig. 7 ... and elsewhere] has capacity, at each station, for receiving monitor information that identifies what programming is available, what programming is used, and how said programming is used and capacity for assembling and retaining monitor records that document said availability and usage. It has capacity for transferring said meter records automatically to one or more remote automated billing stations that account for programming and information consumption and bill subscribers and said monitor records automatically to one or more remote so-called "ratings" stations that collect statistical data on programming availability and usage. |

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| Column 17 lines 17-21. | In a predetermined fashion, signal processor, 130, identifies and marks the source of signals as coming from a device, 139, monitoring signal usage rather than programing usage and viewership. | Page 322 lines 19-26. | For example, in the case of the "Wall Street Week" program, transmitting the first and second SPAM messages of example #3 (which are not encrypted) will cause not only decoder, 203, to process the meter-monitor information of said messages and transmit the aforementioned 1st monitor information (#3) and 2nd monitor information (#3), via the monitor information bus means of Fig. 5, to onboard controller, 14A. |
| | | Page 174 lines 4-23. | Under control of said instructions, said match causes control processor, 39J, ... to transfer to said buffer/comparator, 14, header information that identifies a transmission of monitor information then particular decoder-203 information that is the source mark of said decoder, 203, ... then all of the received binary information of said first message that is recorded at said SPAM-input-signal memory; ... (Said received information is complete information of the first combining synch command, and said information transmitted to buffer/comparator, 14, is called, hereinafter, the "1st monitor information (#3).") |
| Column 17 lines 21-24. | In this fashion, besides facilitating data gathering on how programing is used, signal processing apparatus and methods also permit the evaluation of how equipment is used. | Page 312 lines 33-35. | Fig. 5 illustrates means and methods for monitoring receiver station reception and use of programming and **modes of receiver station operation** and exemplifies one embodiment... |
| Column 17 lines 28-33. | ...control information connections between signal processor, 130, and the remote decoders which would permit signal decoder, 130, to alter the methods of operation of said remote decoders. Such control information connections are included in signal processing apparatus and methods.) | Page 318 lines 2-7. | By such bus means, onboard controller, 14A, can cause any on or all of said decoders to commence or cease processing and transmitting SPAM monitor information and can cause any one or all of said decoders to change the location or locations that are searched for SPAM information. Fig. 5 shows that, ... |
| Column 17 lines 34-36. | **Methods for Governing or Influencing the Operation of Equipment that is External to Conventional Television and Radio Sets by** | Page 390 line 13. | **Automating Ultimate Receiver Stations** |
| Column 17 lines 36-38. | **Passing Instruction and Information Signals that are Embedded in Television and Radio Programing Transmissions to Such External Equipment** | Page 390 line 13 to page 556 line 32. | *See generally.* |
| Column 17 lines 39-41. | Signal processor apparatus have the ability to identify instruction and information signals in one or more inputted television and radio programing transmissions,... | Page 15 lines 16-23. | The frequencies may convey television, radio, or other programming transmissions....The scanners/switches, working in parallel or series or combinations, transfer the transmissions to receiver/decoder/detectors that identify signals encoded in programming transmissions and convert the encoded signals to digital information; .... |

| 1981 Spec Reference | 1981 Language | 1987 Spec Reference | 1987 Language |
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| Column 17 lines 42-43. | …identify and discriminate among one or more pieces of external equipment … | Page 34 lines 24-26. | … identifies the particular apparatus to which said signals are addressed, and outputs said signals to said apparatus.… |
| Column 17 line 43. | … to which such signals are addressed, … | Page 44 lines 14-15. | A command is an instance of signal information that is addressed to particular subscriber station apparatus.… |
| Column 17 line 44. | … and transfer such signals to such equipment as directed. | Page 95 lines 18-21. | Receiving the header and execution segment of said first message causes controller, 39, to determine that said message is addressed to … and to transfer said message to … |
| Column 17 lines 45-46. | This permits many valuable techniques for facilitating the operation of such external equipment. | Page 390 lines 26-29. | The signal processing apparatus outlined in Figs. 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, and 2D, and their variants as appropriate, can be used to automate the operations of ultimate receiver stations in varieties of ways. |
| Column 17 lines 47-49. | FIG 6 illustrates one possible configuration of equipment in a home or office or other television and/or radio receiving site. | Page 390 lines 30-35. | Fig. 7 exemplifies one embodiment of an ultimate receiver station; is a subscriber station in the field distribution system, 93, of the intermediate transmission station of Fig. 6; and may be a home, an office, a theater, a hotel, or any other station where programming such as television or radio is displayed to persons. |
| Column 17 lines 49-53. | Consideration of FIGS. 6F and 6G is facilitated by consideration, first, of individual examples of the types of co-ordinated presentations that the signal apparatus and methods described here can permit. | Page 396 lines 8-10. | Features, benefits, and modes of operation of the station of Fig. 7 are demonstrated in the following individual examples. |
| Column 17 line 54. | **Governing the Home or Office Environment** | *See generally* page 396 line 30 to page 406 line 31. (Page 396 line 30 quoted herein.) | **Automating U. R. Stations … Regulating Station Environment** |
| Column 17 lines 55-56. | FIG 6A illustrates a method for governing a home or office environment. | Page 396 lines 31-33. | Fig. 7A illustrates methods for regulating automatically the environment of subscriber stations such as homes and offices. |
| Column 17 lines 56-62. | One or more channels of television programing transmissions inputted to signal processor, 200, and cable converter box, 201, may contain signals intended for microcomputer, 205, which signals convey information on local weather conditions. Such signals might include current outside temperature and barametric readings. They might include forecast data. | Page 396 line 33 to page 397 line 4. | Particular SPAM regulating messages are embedded in one or more television program channels that are inputted to signal processor, 200, and cable converter box, 201. Said messages include weather bulletin messages that convey local weather information and instructions, including, for example, current outside temperature information, barometric readings, and forecast data. |
| Column 17 lines 62-64. | Signal processor, 200, is always operating and monitors all incoming channels. | Page 397 lines 17-20. | Each subscriber station signal processor, 200, operates continuously; scans all incoming channels sequentially at its switch, 1, and mixer, 3, as described in example #5 above;.… |
| Column 17 lines 64-65. | It can convey such signals to microcomputer, 205, whenever it receives them. | Page 397 lines 22-26. | …and is preprogrammed at the controller, 39, of its decoder, 30, and at its controller, 12, to transfer to the decoder, 203, of the microcomputer, 205, of its station any detected SPAM message with an instance of particular URS-205 execution |

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| | | | segment information… |
| Column 17 line 65 to Column 18 line 1. | TV signal decoder, 203, can also identify such signals but only in the one TV channel transferred by box, 201, to TV set, 202, and then only when TV set, 202, is on and operating. | Page 401 lines 19-23. | (TV signal decoder, 203, has capacity, itself, to detect said …SPAM message but only when TV set, 202, is on and operating and when the frequency of said master channel is the one TV channel transferred by box, 201, to TV set, 202. |

**XVIII. COLUMN 18**

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| Column 18 lines 1-2. | Decoder, 203, transfers all received signals to processor or monitor, 204, … | Page 400 lines 3-4 | Receiving said Weather-Bulletin-125 SPAM message causes decoder, 203, to … |
| | | Page 35 lines 11-15 | … the overall video transmission and passes said information to a digital detector, 34, which acts to detect the digital signal information embedded in said information, using standard detection techniques well known in the art, and inputs detected signal information to controller, 39, which… |
| | | Page 35 lines 24-27 | … said audio information that is of interest. The digital detector, 37, detects signal information embedded in said audio information and inputs detected signal information to controller, 39. |
| | | Page 35 lines 28-31 | … separately defined transmission to a digital detector, 38, which detects signal information embedded in any other information portion of said television channel signal and inputs detected signal information to controller, 39. |
| Column 18 lines 2-4 | … which identifies the signals as addressed to microcomputer, 205, and transfers them to microcomputer, 205. | Page 400 lines 6 – 18 See Fig. 3A regarding the composition of controller 39 | Automatically, control processor, 39J, executes particular preprogrammed Weather-Bulletin controlled function instructions that cause said control processor, 39J, to locate the Weather-Bulletin-125 identification information of said message; to determine that said information does not match particular information at particular last-weather- bulletin-identification RAM associated with said control processor, 39J; to input the information of the information segment of said message to the CPU of microcomputer, 205; to retain information of said Weather-Bulletin-125 identification information at said last-weather-bulletin-identification RAM; and to cause said CPU to execute the information so inputted as a machine language job. |
| | | Page 37 line 28 to page | Upon receiving any given instance of signal information, |

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| | | 38 line 8 | controller, 39, 44, or 47, is preprogrammed to process said information automatically. Controller, 39, is preprogrammed … to correct errors in retained received information by means of forward error correction techniques well known in the art; to convert, as may be required, the corrected information, by means of input protocol techniques well known in the art, into digital information that subscriber station apparatus can receive and process; … to identify in a predetermined fashion or fashions subscriber station apparatus to which said signal information should be transferred; and to transfer said signals to said apparatus. |
| Column 18 lines 4-7. | Microcomputer, 205, uses such received signals, in a predetermined fashion, to govern the operation of furnace, 206, air conditioning system, 207, and window opening and closing means, 208. | Page 400 lines 19-22.<br><br>Page 401 lines 14-17. | So executing said information causes microcomputer, 205, to reducing the power usage of said air conditioning system, 207, causes any open windows at said station to be closed.<br><br>In this fashion, SPAM messages can control and regulate the operation of individual subscriber station controlled apparatus (the thermostat control of furnace, 206, for example, could be similarly controlled) …. |
| Column 18 line 8. | **Co-ordinating a Stereo Simulcast** | *See generally* page 406 line 33 to page 419 line 31. (Page 406 line 33 quoted herein.) | **Automating U. R. Stations … Coordinating a Stereo Simulcast** |
| Column 18 lines 9-11. | FIG. 6B illustrates a method for automatic co- ordination of a multimedia presentation in one place, in this case a stereo simulcast. | Page 406 lines 34-35. | Fig. 7B illustrates automatic control of one kind of combined medium presentation--a stereo simulcast. |
| Column 18 lines 11-13. | A person decides to watch a program on television that is stereo simulcast on a local radio station, too. | Page 407 lines 9-11. | At the station of Fig. 7 and 7B, a subscriber decides to watch a particular television program the audio of which is stereo simulcast on a local radio station, …. |
| Column 18 lines 13-14. | The person turns on television, 202, and tunes to the proper channel. | Page 407 lines 12-15. | Said subscriber switches power on to TV set, 202, and manually selects the proper channel, which is, for example, channel 13, at the television tuner, 215, of said set, 202,…. |
| Column 18 lines 14-17. | TV signal decoder, 203, detects signals in the programing transmission on the channel which signals it transfers to monitor or processor, 204. | Page 408 lines 18-29. | Periodically thereafter, said program originating studio embeds in said transmission and transmits a particular Tune-Radio-to-FM-104.1 SPAM message that consists of a "01" header, an execution segment of particular activate-simulcast information that is addressed to URS radio decoders, 210, a meter-monitor segment that contains the "program unit identification code" information of said particular television program, appropriate padding bits, an information segment that contains particular 104.1-MHz information, and an end of file signal. |

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| | | | Said message is detected at said decoder, 203, and inputted to said controller, 39, …. |
| Column 18 lines 17-19. | Monitor or processor, **204**, determines that certain signals are addressed to switch, **212**, and transfers these signals to switch, **212**. | Page 408 lines 31-34.<br><br>Page 95 lines 18-24. | Receiving said message causes said controller, 39, to execute particular preprogrammed controlled function instructions that cause said controller, 39, to transfer said message to the radio decoder, 210, of radio, 209.<br><br>Receiving the header and execution segment of said first message causes controller, 39, to determine that said message is addressed to … , and to transfer said message to …. So transferring said message is the controlled function that the information said header and execution segment cause controller, 39, to perform. |
| Column 18 lines 19-22. | These signals instruct switch, **212**, to turn power on to radio, **209**, and its associated equipment, including a conventional digital tuner, **213**. | Page 410 lines 10-11. | Receiving said SPAM message causes said controller, 44, switch power on to … radio, 209,…. |
| Column 18 lines 22-24. | Monitor or processor, **204**, also identifies signals addressed to tuner, **213**, which it transfers accordingly. | Page 408 lines 31-34.<br><br>Page 95 lines 18-24. | Receiving said message causes said controller, 39, to execute particular preprogrammed controlled function instructions that cause said controller, 39, to transfer said message to the radio decoder, 210, of radio, 209.<br><br>Receiving the header and execution segment of said first message causes controller, 39, to determine that said message is addressed to … , and to transfer said message to …. So transferring said message is the controlled function that the information said header and execution segment cause controller, 39, to perform. |
| Column 18 lines 24-25. | These signals instruct tuner, **213**, to tune radio, **209**, to the proper frequency for the simulcast. | Page 410 lines 10-11. | Receiving said SPAM message causes said controller, 44, … to … tune radio, 209, to the frequency,…. |
| Column 18 lines 26-28. | Automatically, by turning TV set, **202**, to the channel with a stereo simulcast, the person has activated the stereo simulcast. | Page 411 lines 6-9. | Thus switching power on to TV set, 202, and selecting channel 13 at television tuner, 215, are the only manual steps necessary to actuate the radio simulcast of said channel at radio, 209. |
| Column 18 lines 29-30. | FIG. **6B** also shows signal processor, **200**, monitoring for a data gathering and ratings service. | Page 411 lines 10-11<br><br>Page 88 lines 19-22. | In addition, because the station of Fig. 7 (and Fig. 7B) is preprogrammed to collect monitor information, …<br><br>… monitor information is processed at selected stations for one or more so-called "ratings" agencies (such as the A. C. Nielsen Company) that collect statistics on viewership and programming usage. |
| Column 18 lines 30-35. | TV signal decoder, **203**, and radio signal decoder, **211**, also identify certain signals that monitors or processors, **204** and | Page 408 lines 18-29 | Periodically thereafter, said program originating studio embeds in said transmission and transmits a … message that |

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| | **210** respectively, determine to identify the programs, etc. on the channels to which TV set, **202**, and radio, **209**, are tuned, | | consists of … a meter-monitor segment that contains the "program unit identification code" information of said particular television program, …<br>Said message is detected at said decoder, 203, and inputted to said controller, 39, in the above escribed fashion. |
| | | Page 414 lines 13-27 | Periodically thereafter, said program originating studio embeds in said transmission and transmits a … message that consists of … a meter-monitor segment that contains secondary "program unit identification code" information of the audio program unit of said radio transmission …<br>Said message is detected at said decoder, 210, and inputted to said controller, 44. |
| | | Page 15 lines 16-22 | The frequencies may convey television, radio, or other programming transmissions. The input transmissions may be received by means of antennas or from hard-wire connections. The scanners/switches, working in parallel or series or combinations, transfer the transmissions to receiver/decoder/detectors that identify signals encoded in programming transmissions … |
| | | Page 411 lines 10-15 | … because the station of Fig. 7 (and Fig. 7B) is preprogrammed to collect monitor information, receiving said … message also causes the transmission of monitor information to the onboard controller, 14A, of said signal processor, 200, in the fashion of example #3 above. |
| | | Page 418 line 23 to page 419 line 15. | Because the information of said … message is transmitted periodically in said radio programming transmission, a subsequent instance of said information … causes the SPAM decoder apparatus … to transfer to the onboard controller, 14A, of signal processor, 200, … a particular third transmission of monitor information containing … "program unit identification code" information of the audio program unit of said radio transmission. |
| Column 18 lines 35-36. | The processors, **204** and **210**, transfer this information to signal processor, **200**, … | Page 411 lines 10-15. | … because the station of Fig. 7 (and Fig. 7B) is preprogrammed to collect monitor information, receiving said … message also causes the transmission of monitor information to the onboard controller, 14A, of said signal processor, 200, in the fashion of example #3 above. |

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| | | Page 418 line 23 to page 419 line 31 | Because the information of said … message is transmitted periodically in said radio programming transmission, a subsequent instance of said information … causes the SPAM decoder apparatus … to transfer to the onboard controller, 14A, of signal processor, 200, … a particular third transmission of monitor information containing … "program unit identification code" information of the audio program unit of said radio transmission. |
| | | Page 36 lines 32-33. | Each decoder is controlled by a controller, 39, 44, or 47, that has buffer, microprocessor, ROM, and RAM capacities. |
| | | Page 38 lines 11-14. | Controller, 39, 44, or 47, has capacity for identifying more than one apparatus to which any given signal should be transferred and for transferring said signal to all said apparatus. |
| | | Page 173 line 30 to page 174 line 23. | The station of Fig. 3 is preprogrammed to collect monitor information, … Under control of said instructions, said match causes control processor, 39J, … to commence transferring information from control processor, 39J, to buffer/comparator, 14, of signal processor, 200, … to transfer to said buffer/comparator, 14, … all of the received binary information of said first message that is recorded at said SPAM-input-signal memory; … (Said received information is complete information of the first combining synch command, and said information transmitted to buffer/comparator, 14, is called, hereinafter, the "1st monitor information (#3).") |
| Column 18 lines 36-37. | …for recording and subsequent transmission to a remote data collection site. | Page 411 line 28 to page 412 line 2. | In the fashion of example #3 above, receiving said first transmission of monitor information causes said onboard controller, 14A, to cause a signal record of prior programming of TV set, 202, to be recorded at the recorder, 16, of signal processor, 200, (and may cause records to be transferred to a remote location) and causes said onboard controller, 14A, to initiate a first signal record, … that is based on the "program unit identification code" information of said particular television program in |
| | | Page 419 lines 4-15. | In the fashion described above, receiving said third transmission of monitor information … causes said onboard controller, 14A, to initiate a third signal record, … that is |

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| | | | based on the aforementioned secondary "program unit identification code" information of the audio program unit of said radio transmission. |
| | | Page 28 lines 25-35. | [Signal processor 200 in Fig. 7] has capacity, at each station, for receiving monitor information that identifies what programming is available, what programming is used, and how said programming is used and capacity for assembling and retaining monitor records that document said availability and usage. It has capacity for transferring … said monitor records automatically to one or more remote so-called "ratings" stations that collect statistical data on programming availability and usage. |
| Column 18 lines 38-41. | Simultaneously, processor, **200**, is also monitoring sequentially all other broadcast transmissions in the locality to gather further data on programing availability to record and transmit to a remote site. | Page 28 lines 25-35. | [Signal processor 200 in Fig. 7] has capacity, at each station, for receiving monitor information that identifies what programming is available, what programming is used, and how said programming is used and capacity for assembling and retaining monitor records that document said availability and usage. It has capacity for transferring … said monitor records automatically to one or more remote so-called "ratings" stations that collect statistical data on programming availability and usage. |
| | | Page 397 lines 17-20. | Each subscriber station signal processor, 200, operates continuously; scans all incoming channels sequentially at its switch, 1, and mixer, 3, as described in example #5 above; is preprogrammed at its controller, 20, to … |
| Column 18 line 42. | **Receiving Selected Information and/or Programing.** | *See generally* page 419 line 33 to page 447 line 23. (Page 419 line 33 quoted herein.) | **Automating U. R. Stations … Receiving Selected Programming** |
| Column 18 lines 43-45. | Figure **6C** illustrates methods for monitoring multiple programing channels and selecting programing and information in a predetermined fashion. | Page 419 line 34 to Page 420 line 2. | Fig. 7C illustrates methods for monitoring multiple programming channels, selecting programming and information of interest, and receiving said selected programming and information. |
| Column 18 lines 45-47. | In this example, microprocessor, **205**, is programed to hold a portfolio of stocks… | Page 420 lines 3-4. | The microprocessor, 205, of the station of Fig. 7 and 7C, is preprogrammed to hold records of a portfolio of stocks… |
| Column 18 lines 47-48. | …and to receive news about these particular stocks and about the industries they are in. | Page 420 lines 5-6. | …and to receive and process automatically news items about said stocks and about the industries of said stocks. |
| Column 18 lines 48-51. | Several separate news services transmit news on different channels carried on the multi- channel cable transmission to | Page 420 lines 21-29. | Two remote stations--remote news-service-A station and remote news-service-B station--transmit, from |

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| | converter boxes, **222** and **201**, and to signal processor, **200**. | | geographically separate locations, two different broadcast print transmissions.<br>The intermediate transmission station of Fig. 6 receives and retransmits information the transmissions of said remote stations on digital data channels A and B, respectively, that are inputted to converter boxes, 222 and 201, and to signal processor, 200. |
| Column 18 lines 52-55. | The news services preceed each news transmission with a unique signal that uniquely identifies the company or companies to which the news item refers and/or the industries. | Page 420 line 32 to page 421 line 17. | Each remote station transmits each particular news item within the particular format of a Transmit-News-Item SPAM message, and receiving any given message in a Transmit-News-Item SPAM message …<br>In due course, said remote news-service-A station transmits a particular AT&T news item in a particular Transmit-AT&T-News-Item message that is in said Transmit- News-Item SPAM message format and that consists of … the "program unit identification code" information of said AT&T news item and subject matter information of said binary information of **"T"**, appropriate padding bits, an information segment that contains **said AT&T news item,** and an end of file signal. |
| Column 18 lines 55-56. | In a predetermined fashion, microcomputer, **205**, instructs… | Page 288 lines 13-20. | As Fig. 4 shows, …in the preferred embodiment, microcomputer, 205, may also automatically substitute for local control, 225, in predetermined fashions in inputting control information to said controller, 20, on the basis of preprogrammed instructions and information previously inputted to said microcomputer, 205. |
| Column 18 lines 56-58. | …signal processor, **200**, to hold examples of the sought for unique signals in its buffer/ comparator, **8**, and compare them with all incoming signals. | Page 420 lines 6-20.<br><br>Page 422 lines 33 to Page 423 line 4. | The signal processor, 200, of said station is preprogrammed … with particular news- items-of-interest information that includes identification information of the particular stocks in said portfolio….<br>One company whose stock is preprogrammed at said microprocessor, 205, is the American Telephone and Telegraph Company whose stock is identified by particular binary information of "T". And among the news-items-of-interest information at said RAM is an instance of said binary information of "T".<br><br>…said controller, 39, to load the binary information of **"T"** … of said message at particular working register memory and determine that the information at said memory matches the aforementioned binary information of **"T"** that is among the news-items-of-interest information…. |

| 1981 Spec Reference | 1981 Language | 1987 Spec Reference | 1987 Language |
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| Column 18 lines 58-59. | Signal processor, **200**, scans sequentially all channels. | Page 422 lines 23-25. | At the station of Fig. 7 and 7C, signal processor, 200, scans sequentially all channels at its switch, 1, mixer, 3, and decoder, 30, in the fashion of example #5. |
| Column 18 lines 59-62. | When it identifies a signal of interest, it relays that information and the channel identifier, in this illustration, to microcomputer, **205**. | Page 422 line 33 to Page 423 line 10. | …cause said controller, 39, to load the binary information of **"T"** … of said message at particular working register memory and determine that the information at said memory matches the aforementioned binary information of **"T"** that is among the news-items-of-interest information … Determining a match causes said controller, 39, to transmit said message, with channel mark information that identifies the particular channel in which said message was embedded, to said controller, 20, via control information transmission means and to continue functioning in the fashion of example #5. |
| Column 18 lines 62-65. | In a predetermined fashion, either microcomputer, **205**, or signal processor, **200**, instructs tuner, **223**, to set cable converter box, **222**, to the proper channel,… | Page 423 lines 11-13.<br><br>Page 424 lines 2-9. | Receiving said message causes said controller, 20, to cause a selected cable converter box, 222, to receive the transmission identified by said channel mark; …..<br><br>Then receiving a particular to-223 instruction from said control processor, 20A, causes controller, 20, to transmits particular instructions, via said control information transmission link, to said tuner, 223, thereby causing said tuner, 223, to tune its associated cable converter box, 222, the to the particular channel transmission of said multi-channel cable transmission that is identified by said channel mark. |
| Column 18 lines 65-67. | …and microcomputer, **200**, may record the information in memory or transfer it to printer, **221**, for printing …. | Page 426 lines 10-18. | Then automatically, microcomputer, 205, transfers said data to said printer, 221. In so doing, microcomputer, 205, causes printer, 221, in a predetermined fashion, to print said AT&T news item. (Said preprogrammed instructions entered by the subscriber might cause said microcomputer, for example, then to establish a programming communication link with computer memory unit, 256, and to cause said unit, 256, to record said AT&T news item.) |

**XIX. COLUMN 19**

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| Column 19 lines 1-4. | In the same fashion, microcomputer, **205**, may also instruct signal processor, **200**, to monitor single or multiple television channels and/or radio channels for programing of interest to | Page 419 line 34 to page 420 line 2. | Fig. 7C illustrates methods for monitoring multiple programming channels, selecting programming and information of interest, and receiving said selected |

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| | play or record. | | programming and information. |
| | | Page 11 lines 5-10. | The present invention consists of an integrated system of methods and apparatus for communicating programming. The term "programming" refers to everything that is transmitted electronically to entertain, instruct or inform, including television, radio, broadcast print, and computer programming as well as combined medium programming. |
| Column 19 lines 5-8. | In another example, microcomputer, **205** may be preinformed that a certain television program, hypothetically "Wall Street Week," should be televised on TV set, **202**, when it is cablecast. | Page 428 lines 21-26. | The program-unit-of-interest information preprogrammed at the microcomputer, 205, of the station of Figs. 7 and 7C includes particular specific-WSW information that reflects the wish of the subscriber of said station to view (or record) said "Wall Street Week" program when said program is transmitted. |
| Column 19 lines 8-9. | Microcomputer, **205**, is preinformed of the time of cablecasting. | Page 437 lines 1-3. | Determining a match causes microcomputer, 205, automatically to input said please-fully-enable-WSW-on-CC13-at-particular-8:30 information to the controller, 20. |
| Column 19 lines 9-12. | When that time comes, microcomputer, **205**, receives no program identification signals whatever from TV signal decoder, **203**, which indicates that the set, **202**, is not on. | Page 444 lines 33-34. | …decoder, 145, to determine, in a predetermined fashion, that power is not on to monitor, 202M, and to respond by…. |
| Column 19 lines 12-13. | Microcomputer, **205**, instructs signal processor, **200**, to… | Page 288 lines 13-20. | As Fig. 4 shows, …in the preferred embodiment, microcomputer, 205, may also automatically substitute for local control, 225, in predetermined fashions in inputting control information to said controller, 20, on the basis of preprogrammed instructions and information previously inputted to said microcomputer, 205. |
| | | Page 445 lines 8-10. | … cause microcomputer, 205, to input particular preprogrammed instructions to said controller, 20, … |
| Column 19 lines 14-15. | …pass all program and channel identifiers on all programing being cablecast on the multi-channel system. | Page 435 lines 16-18. | In due course, while scanning sequentially all channels in the fashion of example #5, the apparatus of the signal processor, 200, of the station of Fig. 7 and 7C…. |
| | | Page 248 lines 22-26. | Via a conventional multi- channel cable transmission, in a fashion well known in the art, four channels of conventional television programming and two conventional FM radio signals are inputted to a first alternate contact of switch, 1, and to mixer, 2. |
| | | Page 250 lines 13-16. | Example #5 begins with the embedding and transmitting, at the remote station that originates the "Wall Street Week" broadcast, of the first message of the "Wall Street Week" |

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| | | | program ... |
| | | Page 252 lines 15-35. | Then, in a predetermined fashion, control processor, 39J, determines that said first command contains subject matter meter-monitor information causing said control processor, 39J, to transmit a message that consists of ... execution segment information that is addressed to microcomputer, 205, (and that causes microcomputer, 205, to process the information of the meter- monitor segment immediately following said execution segment information as new programming now being transmitted on the channel of the channel mark of said meter-monitor segment segment) then meter-monitor segment information that includes the **"program unit identification code"** and subject matter information of said first command and **the channel mark of cable channel 13** ... (Said message whose transmission is caused by receiving said first command enables microcomputer, 205, in a fashion described more fully below, to tune automatically to receive the program that said "program unit identification code" identifies if said program is of interest, ... |
| | | Page 267 lines 20-28. | All eight of said messages are commands. The 1st- and 3rd-new-program-message (#5) and the 1st-new-radio-program- message (#5) signals are addressed to microcomputer, 205. Each informs said microcomputer of new programming transmissions to which said microcomputer can tune appropriate station receiver and display apparatus in fashions described below. (Hereinafter said commands are called "guide commands" because they can guide station control apparatus to desired programming.) |
| Column 19 lines 15-18. | Signal processor, **200**, receives this instruction from microcomputer, **205**, at its processor or monitor, **12**, which reacts,... | Page 288 lines 16-20. | ...microcomputer, 205, may also automatically substitute for local control, 225, in predetermined fashions in inputting control information to said controller, 20, on the basis of preprogrammed instructions and information previously inputted to said microcomputer, 205. |
| Column 19 lines 18-20. | ...in a predetermined fashion by passing also externally to microcomputer, **205**, all signals that it passes to buffer/ comparator, **14**. | Page 435 lines 16-18. | In due course, while scanning sequentially all channels in the fashion of example #5, the apparatus of the signal processor, 200, ... |
| | | Page 267 lines 20-28. | All eight of said messages are commands. The 1st- and 3rd-new-program-message (#5) and the |

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| | | | 1st-new-radio-program- message (#5) signals are addressed to microcomputer, 205. Each informs said microcomputer of new programming transmissions to which said microcomputer can tune appropriate station receiver and display apparatus in fashions described below. (Hereinafter said commands are called "guide commands" because they can guide station control apparatus to desired programming.)<br><br>Page 435 lines 16-25.<br><br>In due course, while scanning sequentially all channels in the fashion of example #5, the apparatus of the signal processor, 200, of the station of Fig. 7 and 7C detects one instance of the Select-WSW-Program-Unit SPAM message of the station of Fig. 6 …<br>Receiving said Select-WSW-Program-Unit message causes the apparatus of said signal processor, 200, to input said message to the microcomputer, 205, of said station. |
| Column 19 lines 20-23. | Analyzing these identifier signals in a predetermined fashion, microcomputer, **205**, determines that "Wall Street Week" is being televised on channel X. | Page 267 lines 20-28.<br><br>Page 435 lines 16-25.<br><br>Page 436 line 9 to page 437 line 3. | All eight of said messages are commands. The 1st- and 3rd-new-program-message (#5) and the 1st-new-radio-program- message (#5) signals are addressed to microcomputer, 205. Each informs said microcomputer of new programming transmissions to which said microcomputer can tune appropriate station receiver and display apparatus in fashions described below. (Hereinafter said commands are called "guide commands" because they can guide station control apparatus to desired programming.) By contrast, the…<br><br>In due course, while scanning sequentially all channels in the fashion of example #5, the apparatus of the signal processor, 200, of the station of Fig. 7 and 7C detects one instance of the Select-WSW-Program-Unit SPAM message of the station of Fig. 6 …<br>Receiving said Select-WSW-Program-Unit message causes the apparatus of said signal processor, 200, to input said message to the microcomputer, 205, of said station.<br><br>Receiving said Select-WSW-Program-Unit message causes decoder, 203, … to input … the information segment of said message to the CPU of microcomputer, 205, and to cause said CPU to execute the information so inputted as a machine language job. The information so inputted is the aforementioned determine-whether-to-select instructions that |

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| | | | contain said particular specific-WSW information and said please-fully-enable-WSW-on-CC13-at-particular-8:30 information.<br>Executing said determine-whether-to-select instructions causes microcomputer, 205, to… Said instructions contain one instance, and … program-unit-of-interest information that is preprogrammed at said microcomputer, 205, contains a second instance of specific-WSW information, *which second instance reflects the wish of the subscriber of said station to view (or record) said "Wall Street Week" program when said program is transmitted.* Automatically, microcomputer, 205, compares said one instance to said program-unit-of-interest information and **determines a match** with said second instance.<br>Determining a match causes microcomputer, 205, automatically to input said please-fully-enable-WSW -on-CC13-at-particular- 8:30 information to the controller, 20. |
| | | Page 439 lines 14-15. | …to receive the transmission of cable channel 13;… |
| Column 19 lines 23-24. | Then, in a predetermined fashion, microcomputer, **205**, may… | Page 437 lines 1-6. | Determining a match causes microcomputer, 205, automatically to input said please-fully-enable-WSW-on-CC13-at-particular- 8:30 information to the controller, 20.<br>Receiving said please-fully-enable-WSW-on-CC13-at-particular-8:30 information causes controller, 20, in a predetermined fashion, to prepare particular apparatus … |
| | | Page 439 lines 9-15. | …to cause selected apparatus of said station--cable converter box, 201, … to receive the transmission of cable channel 13;… |
| Column 19 lines 24-25. | …instruct tuner, **214**, to switch box, **201**, to channel X… | Page 295 lines 6-8. | Then, automatically, controller, 20, causes a selected tuner, 214, to tune to the frequency of cable channel 13, thereby causing its associated converter box, 201, to convert its… |
| | | Page 439 lines 9-15. | …to cause selected apparatus of said station--cable converter box, 201, … to receive the transmission of cable channel 13;… |
| Column 19 lines 25-27. | …and may instruct control system, **220**, to turn video recorder, **217**, on and record "Wall Street Week,"… | Page 445 lines 24-27. | …instructions causes controller, 20, …; to switch power on to video recorder/player, 217,… |
| | | Page 446 lines 18-23. | …controller, 20, … causes recorder/player, 217, to record |

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| | | | said information of the "Wall Street Week" program. |
| Column 19 lines 27-28. | ...and also microcomputer, **205**, may instruct switch, **216**, to turn TV set, **202**, on | Page 445 line 24 to page 446 line 1. | ...instructions causes controller, 20, to switch power on to monitor, 202M, ... Automatically, controller, 20, inputs a particular instruction to decoder, 145, via said communications link, that causes decoder, 145, to switch power on to monitor, 202M,.... |
| Column 19 lines 28-29. | and tuner, **215**, to tune appropriately to "Wall Street Week." | Page 445 line 35 to page 446 line 1.<br><br>Page 446 lines 17-21. | ...and to tune monitor, 202M, in a predetermined fashion.<br><br>In so doing, controller, 20, causes monitor, 202M, to receive the decrypted video and audio information of the "Wall Street Week" program, to display the video image of said information, and to emit sound in accordance with said audio.... |
| Column 19 line 30. | **Co-ordinating Multimedia Presentations in Time** | *See generally* page 447 line 25 to page 457 line 10. | **Controlling Computer-based Combined Media Operations** |
| Column 19 lines 31-34. | FIG **6C** can also illustrate how programing delivered at different times to one place can be co-ordinated to give a multimedia presentation at one time in one place. | Page 18 lines 24-27.<br><br>page 450 line 27 to page 451 line 11. | Fig. 7C is a block diagram of signal processing apparatus and methods selecting receivable information and programming and controlling combined medium, multi-channel presentations.<br><br>(To accomplish all this has required only that the subscriber of microcomputer, 205, [and other subscribers at other stations] cause the installation and connection of the apparatus shown in the figures of this submission, especially Fig. 7 (and 7C); caused his microcomputer, 205, to be preprogrammed as described above; and preinformed microcomputer, 205, of his wish to view said "Wall Street Week" program by causing the aforementioned select-WSW information to be recorded at said microcomputer, 205.)<br>Then the combined medium combining process described above in "One Combined Medium" and in examples #1, #2, #3, #4, etc. commences. And the Fig. 1C combining is displayed.<br>But the combining of Fig. 1C is just part of a larger process.<br>When the "Wall Street Week" transmission begins at 8:30 PM on a Friday evening, the program instruction set in the first message of the "Wall Street Week" example instructs microcomputer, 205, to generate not one but a plurality overlays. The combining of Fig. 1C is merely the first. |

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| Column 19 lines 35-37. | Each weekday, microcomputer, **205**, receives, about 4:30 PM, by means of a digital information channel, all closing stock prices applicable that day. | Page 449 lines 13-26. | Each weekday after 4:30 PM, a remote stock-price-data-transmission station transmits all closing stock price data applicable that day and causes apparatus at each subscriber station, in a predetermined fashion, to select and record at the microcomputer, 205, of said station the particular closing price datum or data that apply to the particular stock or stocks of the preprogrammed portfolio of said computer. (Said remote station transmits said closing stock price data and causes specific subscriber stations to select and process their specific information of interest in the fashion in which remote news-service-A station transmitted the AT&T news item and caused selected stations to select and process, in their specific fashions, the information of said item.) |
| Column 19 lines 37-39. | It may receive these directly or it may automatically query a data service for them in a predetermined fashion. | Page 449 lines 26-35. | Alternatively, microcomputer, 205, is caused in a predetermined fashion (for example, by a SPAM message a given transmission monitored by signal processor, 200, in any of the above described fashions) automatically to telephone a remote data service computer, by means of network, 262, in a fashion well known in the art, and to cause said remote computer to select and transmit the particular closing price datum or data of the stock or stocks of the portfolio of said microcomputer, 205, thereby causing said microcomputer, 205, to record said datum or data in a predetermined fashion. |
| Column 19 lines 39-41. | It records those prices that relate to the stocks in its stored portfolio. | Page 449 lines 13-20. | Each weekday after 4:30 PM, a remote stock-price-data-transmission station transmits all closing stock price data applicable that day and causes apparatus at each subscriber station, in a predetermined fashion, to select and record at the microcomputer, 205, of said station the particular closing price datum or data that apply to the particular stock or stocks of the preprogrammed portfolio of said computer. |
| Column 19 lines 42-43. | Microcomputer, **205**, is preprogramed to respond in a predetermined fashion to… | Page 450 lines 31-32.<br><br>Page 21 lines 20-23. | …caused his microcomputer, 205, to be preprogrammed as described above;….<br><br>Microcomputer, 205, is preprogrammed to … respond … to … |
| Column 19 lines 43-44. | …instruction signals embedded in the "Wall Street Week" programing transmission. | Page 21 lines 23-24. | … instruction signals embedded in the "Wall Street Week" programming transmission. |
| Column 19 lines 45-46. | When the "Wall Street Week" transmission begins at 8:30 PM on a Friday evening,… | Page 451 lines 6-7. | When the "Wall Street Week" transmission begins at 8:30 PM on a Friday evening, … |
| Column 19 lines 46-48. | …several instruction signals are identified by decoder, **203**, and transferred to microcomputer, **205**. | Page 23 line 35 to page 24 line 4. | Subsequently, a second series of instructions is embedded and transmitted at said program originating studio. Said |

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| | | | second series is detected and converted into usable digital signals by decoder, 203, and inputted to microcomputer, 205, in the same fashion as the first series. |
| | | Page 37 line 26 to page 38 line 8 | In each decoder, the controller, 39, 44, or 47, receives detected digital information from the relevant detector or detectors, 34, 37, 38, 43, and 46. Upon receiving any given instance of signal information, controller, 39, 44, or 47, is preprogrammed … to identify in a predetermined fashion or fashions subscriber station apparatus to which said signal information should be transferred; and to transfer said signals to said apparatus. |
| Column 19 lines 48-53. | These signals instruct microcomputer, **205**, to generate several graphic video overlays, which microcomputer, **205**, has the means to generate and transmit and TV set, **202**, has the means to receive and display, and to transmit these overlays to TV set, **202**,… | Page 24 lines 5-16. | Microcomputer, 205, evaluates the initial signal word or words which instruct it to load at RAM (from the input buffer to which decoder, 203, inputs) and run the information of a particular set of instructions that follows said word or words just as the information of a file named FILE.EXE, recorded on the contained floppy disk, would be loaded at RAM (from the input buffer to which the disk drive of said disk inputs) and run were the command "FILE" entered from the console keyboard to the system level of the installed disk operating system. (Hereinafter, such a set of instructions that is loaded and run is called a "program instruction set." |
| | | Page 451 lines 7-11. | …the program instruction set in the first message of the "Wall Street Week" example instructs microcomputer, 205, to generate not one but a plurality overlays. The combining of Fig. 1C is merely the first. |
| Column 19 line 53. | …upon command. | Page 26 lines 20-28. | (Hereinafter, an instruction such as the above signal of "GRAPHICS ON" that causes subscriber station apparatus to execute a combining operation in synchronization is called a "combining synch command." Said initial signal word or words that preceded the above program instruction set provide another example of a combining synch command in that said word or words synchronized all subscriber station computers in commencing loading and running information for a particular combining.) |
| Column 19 line 53-56. | Subsequently in the program, the host says, "Here is what the Dow Jones Industrials did is the past week," and a studio generated graphic is pictured. | Page 25 lines 26-33. | During this time the program may show the so-called "talking head" of the host as he describes the behavior of the stock market over the course of the week. Then the host says, "Now as we turn to the graphs, here is what the Dow Jones Industrials did in the week just past," and a studio |

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| | | | generated graphic is transmitted. Fig. 1B shows the image of said graphic as it appears on the video screen of TV monitor, 202M. |
| Column 19 lines 56-59. | The host then says, "Here is what the broader NASDAQ index did in the week past," and a studio generated graphic overlay is displayed on top of the first graphic. | Page 451 lines 25-32. | For example, the Fig. 1C display of user specific overall stock portfolio performance could be followed by second and third displays that analyze portions of the subscriber's portfolio—eg., the portion invested in New York Stock Exchange listed stocks in comparison to the so-called "NYSE" index and the portion invested in so-called "over-the-counter" stocks in comparison to the so-called "NASDAQ" index. |
| Column 19 lines 59-60. | Then the host says, "And here is what your portfolio did." | Page 25 lines 33-34. | Then the host says, "And here is what your portfolio did." |
| Column 19 lines 60-62. | At this point, an instruction signal is generated in the television studio originating the programing … | Page 25 line 34-36. | At this point, an instruction signal is generated at said program originating studio,…. |
| Column 19 lines 62-63 | … and is transmitted in the programing transmission. | Page 25 line 35 to page 26 line 1. | … embedded in the programming transmission, and transmitted. |
| Column 19 lines 63-64. | This signal is identified by decoder, **203**, and transferred via processor, **204**, to microcomputer, **205**. | Page 26 lines 1-2.<br><br>Page 37 line 26 to page 38 line 8. | Said signal is identified by decoder, 203; transferred to microcomputer, 205; and …<br><br>In each decoder, the controller, 39, 44, or 47, receives detected digital information from the relevant detector or detectors, 34, 37, 38, 43, and 46. Upon receiving any given instance of signal information, controller, 39, 44, or 47, is preprogrammed … to identify in a predetermined fashion or fashions subscriber station apparatus to which said signal information should be transferred; and to transfer said signals to said apparatus. |
| Column 19 lines 64-66. | This signal instructs microcomputer, **205**, to transmit the first overlay to TV set, **202**,… | Page 26 lines 1-8. | Said signal is identified by decoder, 203; transferred to microcomputer, 205; and executed by microcomputer, 205, at the system level as the statement, "GRAPHICS ON". Said signal instructs microcomputer, 205, at the PC-MicroKey 1300 to overlay the graphic information in its graphics card onto the received composite video information and transmit the combined information to TV monitor, 202M. |
| Column 19 lines 67 to column 20 line 2. | The viewer then sees a microcomputer generated graphic of his own stocks' performance overlay the studio generated graphic. | Page 451 line 3.<br><br>Page 26 lines 8-11. | And the Fig. 1C combining is displayed.<br><br>TV monitor, 202M, then displays the image shown in Fig. 1C which is the microcomputer generated graphic of the subscriber's own portfolio performance overlaid on the studio generated graphic. |

**XX. COLUMN 20**

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| Column 20 line 2-5. | When the two studio generated graphics are no longer displayed, the studio stops sending the instruction signal, and the microcomputer, **205**, ceases transmitting its own graphic to TV set, **202**, | Page 26 line 33 to page 27 line 7. | As the program proceeds, in the same fashion a further instruction signal is generated at said studio; transmitted; detected; inputted from decoder, 203, to microcomputer, 205; and executed as "GRAPHICS OFF." Then said studio ceases transmitting the graphic image, and transmits another image such as the host's talking head. Simultaneously, the GRAPHICS OFF command causes microcomputer, 205, to cease overlaying the graphic information onto the received composite video and to commence transmitting the received composite video transmission unmodified. |
| Column 20 line 5-7. | and prepares to send the next locally generated graphic overlay upon instruction from the originating studio. | Page 27 lines 7-9. | Thereafter the "Wall Street Week" program proceeds, and microcomputer, 205, continues to operate under control of received instructions. |
| Column 20 line 8-10. | This is only one of many examples of the co-ordination at one time and in one place of programing and information material delivered at different times. | Page 27 line 34 to page 28 line 3. | This "Wall Street Week" portfolio performance example provides but one of many examples of television based combined medium programming.<br>This television based combined medium is but one example of many combined media. |
| Column 20 line 11. | Co-ordinating Print and Video | Generally, page 469 line 1 to page 516 line 13. | *Length of passage precludes inclusion here.* |
| Column 20 lines 12-15. | Figure **6D** illustrates one method for co-ordinating the presentation of information through the use of print with video. Figure **6D** also illustrates possible uses of a decrypter and a local input. | Page 469 lines 3-6. | Fig. 7F illustrates a method for generating and communicating information to selected subscribers through the coordination of computers, television, and broadcast print. Fig. 7F also illustrates use of a local input, 225. |
| Column 20 lines 16-23. | Suppose a viewer watches a television program on cooking techniques that is received on TV set, **202**, via box, **201**. Julia Childs's "The French Chef" is one such program. Halfway through the program, the host says, "If you are interested in cooking what we are preparing here and want a printed copy of the recipe for a charge of only 10 cents, press 567 on your Widget Signal Generator and Local Input." | Page 469 lines 7-8. | The microcomputer, 205, of the station of Fig. 7 and 7F, is preprogrammed to receive and process automatically…. |
| Column 20 lines 23-27. | The viewer then presses buttons 567 on local input, **225**, which signal is conveyed to the buffer/comparator, **8** (referring to Fig. **1**), of signal processor, **200**, to hold and process further in a predetermined fashion. | Page 471 lines 14-21. | Each subscriber--in particular, the subscriber of the station of Figs. 7 and 7F, said second subscriber, and said third subscriber--enters TV567#, in a fashion well known in the art, at the keyboard of the specific local input, 225, of his own station which causes said input, 225, to transmit a particular preprogrammed process-local-input instruction and said TV567# information to the controller, 20, of the signal processor, 200, of said station. |
| Column 20 lines 27-30. | Five minutes later, a signal is identified in the incoming programing on TV set, **202**, by decoder, **203**, which is also | Page 471 line 26 to page 472 line 4. | Five minutes later, said program originating studio embeds in the transmission of the "Exotic Meals of India" programming and |

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| | transferred by processor, **204**, to buffer/comparator, **8**, of signal processor, **200**. | | transmits a particular first SPAM message that consists of an "01" header, particular execution segment information that is addressed to URS signal processors, 200, appropriate meter-monitor information, padding bits as required, an information segment of particular check-for-entered-information-and-process instructions, and an end of file signal.<br>At the station of Figs. 7 and 7F, said message is detected at TV signal decoder, 145, and said execution segment information invokes particular controlled function instructions that cause said message to be transferred to the controller, 20, of signal processor, 200. |
| Column 20 lines 31-33. | This signal instructs buffer/comparator, **8**, that, if 567 has been received from signal generator, **225**, signal processor, **200**, | Page 472 lines 13-23. | Receiving said message causes controller, 20, to load and execute said check-for-entered-information-and-process instructions, and executing said instructions causes controller, 20, to determine that TV567# information exists at said last-local-input-# memory and to cause an instance of particular covert control information (which is preprogrammed in said instructions) to be placed at particular control- function-invoking information memory of the controller, 39, of decoder, 145, and also at particular control-function- invoking information memory of the controller, 39, of decoder, 203. |
| Column 20 lines 33-37. | should, in a predetermined fashion, instruct tuner, **223**, to tune cable converter box, **222**, to the appropriate channel to receive the recipe in encoded digital form and instruct control means, **226**, to activate printer, **221**. | Page 477 lines 8-23. | In this alternate method, executing said check-for-entered-information-and-process instructions of said first SPAM message causes controller, 20, of signal processor, 200, of each one of said stations to cause the tuner, 223, of a selected converter box, 222, to tune said box, 222, to receive said second transmission; to cause the matrix switch, 258, to establish a programming communication link between said selected converter box, 222, and said decoder, 290; to cause the appropriate receiver apparatus of said decoder, 290, to receive said transmission and the appropriate detector and EOFS valve, 39F, to commence detecting an end of file signal; and to cause an instance of particular covert control information that is in said instruction to be placed at particular control-function- invoking information memory of the controller, 39, of said decoder, 290. |
| Column 20 lines 37-42. | The signal transmission from processor, **204**, also passes a signal word to signal processor, **200**, which, in a predetermined fashion, signal processor, **200**, decrypts and transfers to decrypter, **224**, to serve as the code upon which decrypter, **224**, will decrypt the incoming encrypted recipe. | Page 478 lines 1-5. | (Whichever transmission method is employed the information of said second message can be encrypted and caused to be decrypted in any of the methods described above--for example, in the method of the first message of example #4.) |
| Column 20 lines 42-46. | Then, as part of the predetermined operation, signal processor, | Page 472 lines 23-27. | Executing said instructions also causes controller, 20, to initiate a |

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| | **200**, conveys to its data recorder, **16**, information that the 567 order was placed by the viewer and all necessary equipment was enabled. | | particular signal record of meter information at the buffer, 14, of signal processor, 200, which record contains particular program unit information and TV567# information. |
| Column 20 lines 46-48. | When the transmission of the recipe is received, box **222**, transfers the transmission to decrypter, **224**, for decryption | Page 473 lines 14-18<br><br>& lines 29-31. | At the station of Figs. 7 and 7F, said message is detected at TV signal decoder, 145, and said execution segment information invokes particular controlled function instructions that cause said message to be transferred to the controller, 39, of decoder, 203.<br><br>Receiving said message causes the controller, 39, of decoder, 203, to load and execute said generate-recipe-and- shopping-list instructions at microcomputer, 205, …. |
| Column 20 lines 48-49. | and thence to printer, **221**, for printing. | Page 475 lines 1-2. | Receiving said output information causes printer, 221, to print the information of said specific recipe and list. |
| Column 20 lines 49-54. | Other signal decoder, **227**, identifies a signal in the transmission received by printer, **221**, which it passes via processor, **228**, and buffer/comparator, **14**, of signal processor, **200**, to data recorder, **16**. This signal indicates that the recipe, itself, has been received. | Page 473 line 31 to page 474 line 1. | …shopping-list instructions at microcomputer, 205, and to transfer particular meter-monitor information to the buffer/comparator, 14, of signal processor, 200, causing said buffer/comparator, 14, to increment the information of said signal record of meter information in the fashion described above. |
| Column 20 lines 54-58. | Subsequently, when signal processor, **200**, transfers the data in its data recorder, **16**, via telephone to a remote site, that site can determine for billing purposes that the recipe was, first, ordered and, second, delivered. | Page 510 lines 28-32. | …causes controller, 20, in the fashion described above, to cause auto dialer, 24, to dial the telephone number, 1-(800) 247-8700. Automatically, in the fashion described above, controller, 20, establishes telephone communications with a computer of said super market…. |
| Column 20 lines 59-62. | (An alternate method for transmitting the recipe to printer, **221**, would be for the recipe, itself, to be located in encoded digital form in the programing transmission recieved by TV set, **202**. | Page 476 line 34 to page 477 line 3. | (An alternate method for inputting said second message to the microcomputers, 205, at stations where TV567# is entered at a local input, 225, is to embed said message in a particular second transmission that is different from the transmission…. |
| Column 20 lines 62-63. | In this case, decoder, **203**, would identify the signals conveying the recipe | Page 473 lines 14-18. | At the station of Figs. 7 and 7F, said message is detected at TV signal decoder, 145, and said execution segment information invokes particular controlled function instructions that cause said message to be transferred to the controller, 39, of decoder, 203. |
| Column 20 lines 63-65. | and transfer them via processor, **204**, to signal processor, **200**, which would decrypt them, itself, | Page 478 lines 1-5. | (Whichever transmission method is employed the information of said second message can be encrypted and caused to be decrypted in any of the methods described above--for example, in the method of the first message of example #4.) |
| Column 20 lines 65-67. | and transfer them, via means which in this case it would have, to printer, **221**). | Page 475 lines 1-2. | Receiving said output information causes printer, 221, to print the information of said specific recipe and list. |

**XXI. COLUMN 21**

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| Column 21 lines 1-2. | **Using Signaling and Decryption Techniques to Control** | *See generally* page 278 | **Regulating the Reception and Use of Programming** |

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| | **Distribution of Copyrighted Materials** | line 22 to page 312 line 30. **Especially,** page 312 lines 12-28.<br><br>*See generally* page 427 line 8 to page 447 line 23.<br><br>*See generally* page 533 line 23 to page 556 line 32. **Especially,** page 548 line 1 to page 549 lines 31. | |
| Column 21 lines 3-8. | FIG **6E** illustrates a signaling and decryption technique which could serve to facilitate the electronic distribution of copyrighted materials such as books and movies by tending to discourage piracy and the unauthorized retransmission of copies, whether they be properly acquired or pirated. | Generally, page 312 lines 12-20.<br><br>Page 306 lines 20-25. | And for example, the transmitted programming may be only audio (for example, of a radio transmission) or print (for example, of broadcast print) rather than television. And for example, the output apparatus may be speakers or one or more printers rather than a television monitor. And for example, rather than being a transmitter at a remote wireless or cable transmission station, the source of the transmission may be a local apparatus such as a video (or audio or digital information) tape recorder or a laser disc player, ....<br><br>(By causing information that identifies the station at which encrypted information is decrypted to be so inserted, the present invention makes it possible to identify particular stations where their information is misused--for example, if **pirated** decrypted **copies** of information are distributed, the station at which decryption occurred can be identified.... |
| Column 21 lines 9-19. | FIG **6E** could be any home or commercial establishment but is described here as a book store. Using conventional laser videodisc equipment and techniques, well known in the art, a publisher has put his full line of books on laser discs in encrypted form and distributed one copy of each disc to each of his authorized book store retail outlets. He has also distributed to each a conventional computer floppy disk for use on conventional microcomputer, **205**, that can operate conventional laser videodisc system, **232**, in a predetermined fashion to locate and transmit individual titles in his line. | Page 534 lines 13-16.<br><br>Page 548 lines 24-30. | ...Each farmer's laser disc player, 232, is loaded with a so-call "optical disk" on which is recorded a file named "PROPRIET.MOD" that contains encrypted information of a proprietary software module.<br><br>Automatically, under control of its specific received program instruction set, each microcomputer, 205, accesses the file, MY_FARM.DAT, that is prerecorded on the disk loaded at its A: disk drive and also accesses the encrypted "PROPRIET.MOD" file that is prerecorded at the laser disc player, 232, of each farmer's station.... |
| Column 21 lines 20-24. | A customer comes into the book store and asks to buy a title, hypothetically, *How to Grow Grass*. The salesman asks the | Page 548 lines 1-4. | Receiving the particular first SPAM message of its local intermediate station causes apparatus of the subscriber |

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| | customer for suitable identification, types into micro-computer, **205**, the customer's name and address and that he wishes to purchase *How to Grow Grass*. | | station of each farmer to execute the contained program instruction set of said message at the microcomputer, 205,…. |
| Column 21 lines 25-26. | Microcomputer, **205**, may check to determine that the customer has no record as a pirate… | Page 549 line 19-21<br><br>Page 16 lines 24-26.<br><br>Page 293 lines 24-35. | Then, in the fashion of example #7, apparatus of each station are caused to decrypt and retain meter information of the decryption of the encrypted information of said file.<br><br>Flexibility must exist for varying techniques that restrict programming to duly authorized subscribers in order to identify and deter pirates….<br><br>A match indicates that said sixteen contiguous bit locations that hold preprogrammed SPAM operating information are preprogrammed with properly. A match occurs at the station of Fig 4.<br>(Simultaneously other stations compare information of other selected information of bit locations that contain information of said enable-CC13 instructions with information of other local bit locations that hold preprogrammed SPAM operating information. At each station where a match fails to occur--which suggests that the preprogrammed SPAM operating information of said station has been tampered with in an unauthorized fashion--…. |
| Column 21 lines 26-30. | …then transfers his name and address to buffer/comparator, **8** (referring to Fig. **1**), of signal processor, **200**, and instructs laser videodisc system, **232**, to transmit its encrypted copy of *How to Grow Grass* to printer or other means, **221**,… | Page 548 lines 25-30. | …each microcomputer, 205, accesses the file, MY_FARM.DAT, that is prerecorded on the disk loaded at its A: disk drive and also accesses the encrypted "PROPRIET.MOD" file that is prerecorded at the laser disc player, 232, of each farmer's station… |
| Column 21 lines 30-32. | …via decryptors, **224** and **231**. Laser system, **232**, transmits one copy of the encrypted title to decryptor, **224**, … | Page 549 line 19-21.<br><br>Page 299 lines 19-22. | Then, in the fashion of example #7, apparatus of each station are caused to decrypt and retain meter information of the decryption of the encrypted information of said file.<br><br>Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information of the aforementioned video output inputted from said tuner, 215, to the output that outputs to decryptor, 224, thereby causing said decryptor, 224,…. |
| Column 21 lines 32-34 | …and one to signal processor, **200**, for processing and evaluation. | Page 297 lines 20-33. | Subsequently, but still in the interval between said commence-enabling time and said 8:30 PM time, said program originating studio embeds in the audio portion and transmits a particular SPAM message that consists of a "01" header, execution segment information that matches said enable-WSW- programming information, particular |

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| | | | meter-monitor information, particular 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions as the information segment information, and an end of file signal. (Hereinafter said message is called the "1st-WSW-program-enabling-message (#7).")<br>In the fashions described above, so transmitting said SPAM message causes signal processor, 200, at the digital detector, 38, of decoder, 30, to detect the information of said message and at the control processor, 39J,.... |
| Column 21 lines 35-36. | In the encrypted title, signal processor, **200**, identifies one or more signal words. | Page 297 line 30 to page 298 line 5. | In the fashions described above, so transmitting said SPAM message causes signal processor, 200, at the digital detector, 38, of decoder, 30, to detect the information of said message and at the control processor, 39J, to select the information of the execution segment in said message and determine that said selected information matches the aforementioned instance of enable-WSW-programming information at said particular controlled-function-invoking information location. So determining a match causes said control processor, 39J, to execute the aforementioned transfer-this- message-to-controller-20 instructions. |
| Column 21 lines 36-38. | If signal processor, **200**, has the customer's name and address and the bookstore is a retail outlet in good standing... | Page 534 lines 1-8. | Each farmer has a subscriber station that is identical to the station of Fig. 7 except that each station has two television recorder/players that are recorder/players, 217 and 217A; two television tuners, 215 and 215A; and a laser disk player, 232. Particular farm information of the specific farm of each farmer is recorded in a file named MY_FARM.DAT on a disk at the A: disk drive of the microcomputer, 205, of each station. |
| Column 21 lines 38-40. | ...that has received from a remote site program information on the predetermined fashions in affect,... | Page 298 lines 10-21. | Receiving the "1st-WSW-program-enabling-message (#7) causes controller, 20, to execute the aforementioned load-and-run-@20 instructions, to load the 1st-stage-enable-WSW- program instructions of the information segment at particular RAM of controller, 20, then to execute the information so loaded as the so-called machine language instructions of one so-called job.<br>Executing said 1st-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions causes controller, 20, in the predetermined fashion of said instructions, to affect a first stage of decrypting the video information of the "Wall Street Week" program transmission. |
| Column 21 lines 40-43. | ...signal processor, **200**, decrypts the signal word or words and transfers them to decryptor, **224**, to serve as the code for | Page 299 lines 13-22. | Automatically, controller, 20, transfers said decryption cipher key Ba information to a selected decryptor, 224, and |

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| | the first stage of decryption. | | causes decryptor, 224, to commence decrypting any received information, using said key information and selected decryption cipher algorithm B, and outputting decrypted information to matrix switch, 258. Automatically, controller, 20, causes matrix switch, 258, to transfer the information of the aforementioned video output inputted from said tuner, 215, to the output that outputs to decryptor, 224,... |
| Column 21 lines 44-45. | Decryptor, **224**, then decrypts a part of the encrypted transmission... | Page 299 lines 22-27. | ...thereby causing said decryptor, 224, to receive the information of said video portion (said information being, as explained above, encrypted digital video), to decrypt said information, and to transfer decrypted information of said video portion to matrix switch, 258. |
| Column 21 lines 45-46. | ...and passes the partly decrypted transmission to signal stripper, **229**, and signal generator, **230.** | Page 305 lines 22-32. | ...to commence transferring the information inputted from said converter box, 201, to the output that outputs to television tuner, 215; to commence transferring the information inputted from decryptor, 224, to the output that outputs to signal stripper, 229; to commence transferring the information inputted from signal stripper, 229, to the output that outputs to signal generator, 230; to commence transferring the information inputted from signal generator, 230, to the output that outputs to decryptor, 231; and to commence transferring the information inputted from decryptor, 231.... |
| Column 21 lines 46-51. | In the decrypted portion of the partially decrypted transmission, signal processor, **200**, identifies a second signal word or set of words which it decrypts in a predetermined fashion and passes to decryptor, **231**, to serve as the code basis for the second stage of decryption. | Page 304 lines 10-11.<br><br>Page 304 line 23 to page 307 line 8. | (Hereinafter, each of said SPAM messages is called a "2nd-WSW-program-enabling-message (#7).")<br><br>Automatically, decryptor, 39K, decrypts the encrypted information of said message and transfers said message to EOFS valve, 39H. Automatically, EOFS valve, 39H, inputs the information of said message, unencrypted, to control processor, 39J, until the end of file signal of said message is detected. Automatically, control processor, 39J, determines that the unencrypted information of the execution segment of said message matches the aforementioned instance of enable-WSW-programming information at said particular controlled-function-invoking information location and executes the aforementioned transfer-this-message-to-controller-20 instructions.<br>Executing said instructions causes the transfer of the remove.) Automatically, controller, 20, selects information of the aforementioned first three of the last four significant digits of the binary information of the aforementioned unique |

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| | | | digital code at ROM, 21 and computes a particular Q quantity according to a particular formula that is preprogrammed in said 2nd-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions. … The information of said Q quantity is the decryption key Aa. |
| Column 21 lines 51-53. | Signal processor, **200**, also may instruct signal stripper, **229**, to remove this second signal word or words. | Page 305 line 34 to page 306 line 4. | Automatically, controller, 20, causes signal stripper, 229, to strip information, in a fashion well known in the art, from a particular strip-designated portion of the video transmission received at said stripper, 229, and transfer the received video, without said stripped information, to matrix switch, 258. |
| Column 21 lines 53-63. | Signal processor, **200**, also passes the customer's name and address and its own unique apparatus identifier code from read only memory, **21**, to signal generator, **230**, which generates a signal embedding the customer's name and address and the retail outlet's identification in the programing in a suitable place or places in a suitable fashion. (Signal processor, **200**, may also transmit the customer's name and address to printer or other means, **221**, for actual printing of the customer's name and address in the text.) | Page 306 lines 11-19. | Automatically, controller, 20, selects complete information of the aforementioned unique digital code at ROM, 21, transmits said complete information to signal generator, 230, and causes said generator, 230, to insert said complete information, in a predetermined periodic fashion and in an inserting fashion well known in the art, into a particular insertion-designated portion of the video transmission received at said generator, 230, and to transfer the received video, with said inserted information, to matrix switch, 258. |
| Column 21 lines 63-65. | The transmission then passes through decryptor, **231**, which completes the decryption process… | Page 305 lines 29-31,<br><br>and lines 14-16. | …to commence transferring the information inputted from signal generator, 230, to the output that outputs to decryptor, 231;…<br><br>…and to affect a second and last stage of decrypting the digital video information of the "Wall Street Week" program transmission. |
| Column 21 lines 65-66. | …and passes the decrypted programing transmission to printer or other means, **221**,… | Page 309 line 27 to page 310 line 3.<br><br>Page 312 lines 12-14. | Determining that signal stripper, 229, and that signal generator, 230, are stripping and inserting correctly (after having determined that that decryptors, 224 and 231, are decrypting correctly) causes the controller, 20, of the station of Fig. 4 (and causes controllers, 20, at other stations where so determining occurs) to execute particular additional 2nd-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions, and executing said instructions causes controller, 20, to cause the apparatus of the station of Fig. 4 to commence transferring the decrypted … information … to microcomputer, 205, ….<br><br>And for example, the transmitted programming may be only audio (for example, of a radio transmission) or print (for example, of broadcast print) rather than television. |
| Column 21 lines 66-67. | …and also to signal processor, **200**. | Page 305 lines 31-34. | …and to commence transferring the information inputted from decryptor, 231, to the output that outputs to said third |

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| | | | alternate contact of switch, 1. |
| Column 21 line 67 to column 22 line 2. | Signal processor, **200**, receives and analyzes the signal content of the programing output of decrypter, **231** to ensure that stripper, **229**, and and generator, **230**, have functioned properly. | Page 308 lines 13-30. | Receiving said signal causes controller, 20, under control of said 2nd-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions, to cause said control processor, 39J, to transfer to controller, 20, selected information of said check sequence; to compare said selected information to selected information of said 2nd-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions; and to determine that a match results, indicating that decryptors, 224 and 231, are decrypting received information correctly. Determining a match causes controller, 20, to determine, in a predetermined fashion, that signal stripper, 229, is correctly stripping information from the aforementioned strip-designated portion of the video transmission and transferring received video without said stripped information and that signal generator, 230, is correctly inserting complete information of the aforementioned unique digital code into the aforementioned insertion-designated portion of the video transmission and transferring received video with said inserted information. |

**XXII. COLUMN 22**

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| Column 22 lines 2-4. | If they have not, signal processor, **200**, shuts down the decryption of the title and prevents its delivery to the customer. | Page 308 line 31 to page 309 line 11. | (Simultaneously other stations compare selected information of said check sequence to selected information of said 2nd-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions and verify the correct functioning of local signal strippers, 229, and generators, 230. At each station where a controller, 20, determines that a match does not result--which indicates that a decryptor, 224 or 231, is not decrypting its received information correctly and suggests that the preprogrammed SPAM operating information of said station may have been tampered with--or determines that a stripper, 229, or a generator, 230, fails to function correctly, so determining match causes said controller, 20, to cause all information of said 2nd-WSW-program-enabling-message (#7) to be erased from all memory of said station except for a particular portion of said 2nd-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions loaded at the RAM of said controller, 20,.... |
| Column 22 line 5 | **The General Case** | *See generally* page 533 line 23 to page 557 line 32. | **A Summary Example #11 ... and the General Case** |

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| Column 22 lines 6-15. | It is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the foregoing is presented by way of example only and that the invention is not to be unduly restricted thereby since modifications may be made in the structure of the various parts without functionally departing from the spirit of the invention. FIG **6** should make this clear. The receiver site depicted in FIG **6** has multiple means for receiving programing transmissions. All received programing is analyzed and evaluated by signal processor, **200**. | Page 556 line 33 to page 557 line 32. | It is obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art that the foregoing is presented by way of example only and that the invention is not to be unduly restricted thereby since modifications may be made in the structure of the various parts or in the methods of their functioning without functionally departing from the spirit of the invention. Any SPAM message and any other programming transmission can be caused, through encryption/decryption and other SPAM regulating techniques of the present invention, to take affect fully only selected stations and station apparatus. Because any transmission station can invoke any SPAM controlled function by transmitting a SPAM message with meter-monitor segment information, invoking any given SPAM controlled function can also cause meter information and or monitor information to be processed in the fashions described above at apparatus and stations where said controlled function is invoked. Intermediate transmission stations can be equipped with SPAM regulating capacity such as that illustrated in Fig. 4, monitoring capacity such as that illustrated in Fig. 5, and control information switching and bus communications capacity such as that illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8. Controlling such capacity by means of transmitted SPAM messages, a remote network origination and control station can transmit programming to intermediate transmission stations, regulate and meter the use of said programming at said stations, monitor the use and usage of said programming at said stations, and control communication of control information at said stations all in the fashions that apply above to ultimate receiver stations. And any given transmission station can cause its receiver stations to function automatically not only in the fashions described above in the sections on automating ultimate receiver stations but in any appropriate fashion that a network origination and control station can cause intermediate transmission stations to function automatically. |
| Column 22 lines 15-20. | Working with microcomputer, **205**, which is preprogramed to present received programing in predetermined fashions determined at the receiver site, signal processor, **200**, permits and facilitates such presentations in accordance with the intentions of the suppliers of the programing at remote sites. | Page 428 line 21 to page 429 line 17. | The program-unit-of-interest information preprogrammed at the microcomputer, 205, of the station of Figs. 7 and 7C includes particular specific-WSW information that reflects the wish of the subscriber of said station to view (or record) said "Wall Street Week" program when said program is transmitted. In a predetermined fashion, said subscriber has caused to be included in said program-unit-of-interest |

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| | | | information. (Microcomputers, 205, of selected other stations of said large plurality of stations are also so preprogrammed.) The station-specific-television-program-selection-and-display instructions at the microcomputer, 205, of the station of Figs. 7 and 7C includes particular information that said subscriber will pay up to a certain limit--for example, twenty-five cents--to be permitted to receive said program and that, if the TV set, 202, of said station is switched off when information of the transmission of said program is detected, power should be switched on to said TV set, 202, and said program should be displayed at the monitor, 202M, of said set and, in addition, power should be switched on to the video recorder/player, 217, of said station, and said program should be recorded at said recorder/player, 217.<br>The signal processor, 200, of said station scans sequentially all received television transmission channels in the fashion described above and is preprogrammed at the RAM associated with the control processor, 39J, of its decoder, 30, to respond in a particular controlled function fashion whenever a SPAM message with an execution segment of particular available-television-program information is detected. Said signal processor, 200, has capacity for actuating and tuning TV set, 202, and video recorder, 217, and for controlling microcomputer, 205. |
| Column 22 lines 20-24. | Working together, signal processor, **200**, and microcomputer, **205**, can control all local equipment and manage local presentations in any fashion feasible given the nature of the local equipment and the programing. | Page 444 line 31 to page 445 line 22. | Automatically, controller, 20, transmits particular information to said decoder, 145, that causes said decoder, 145, to determine, in a predetermined fashion, that power is not on to monitor, 202M, and to respond by transmitting particular 202M-is-not-on information to controller, 20, via said link.<br>The fact that monitor, 202M, is not on signifies that the subscriber of the station of Fig. 7 is not viewing television information at monitor, 202M, and suggests that said subscriber may not even be present at said station.<br>Receiving said 202M-is-not-on information causes controller, 20, under control of said additional 2nd-stage-enable-WSW-program instructions, to cause microcomputer, 205, to input particular preprogrammed instructions to said controller, 20, which instructions reflect the the specific fashion in which said subscribe wants any given selected program to be selected and displayed. Automatically, |

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| | | | controller, 20, inputs a particular choose-mode-of-selection-and-display instruction and said 202M-is-not-on information to microcomputer, 205, and receiving said instruction and said information causes microcomputer, 205, in a predetermined fashion, to process the aforementioned station- specific-television-program-selection-and-display instructions. Automatically, under control of said instructions, microcomputer, 205, inputs to controller, 20, particular preprogrammed display-at-202M-and-record-at-217 instructions. |